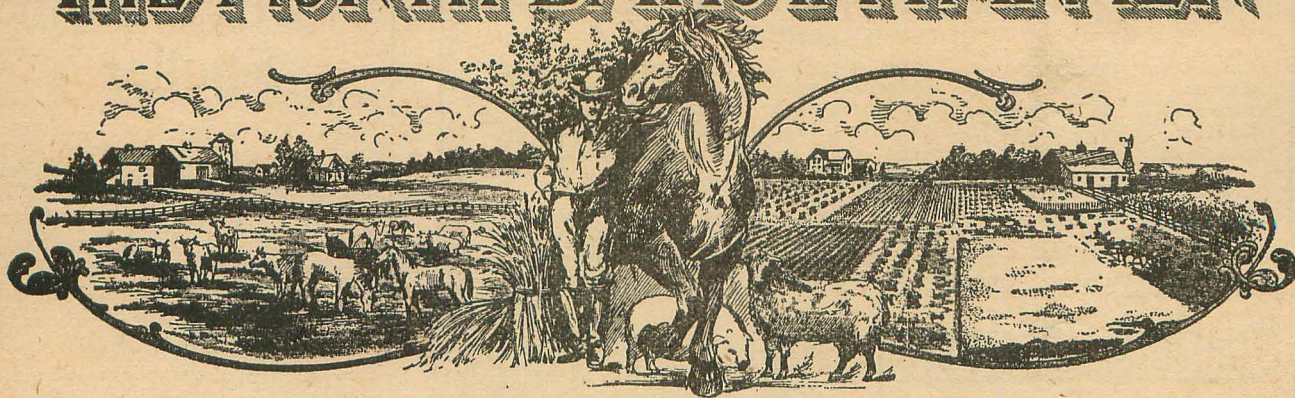


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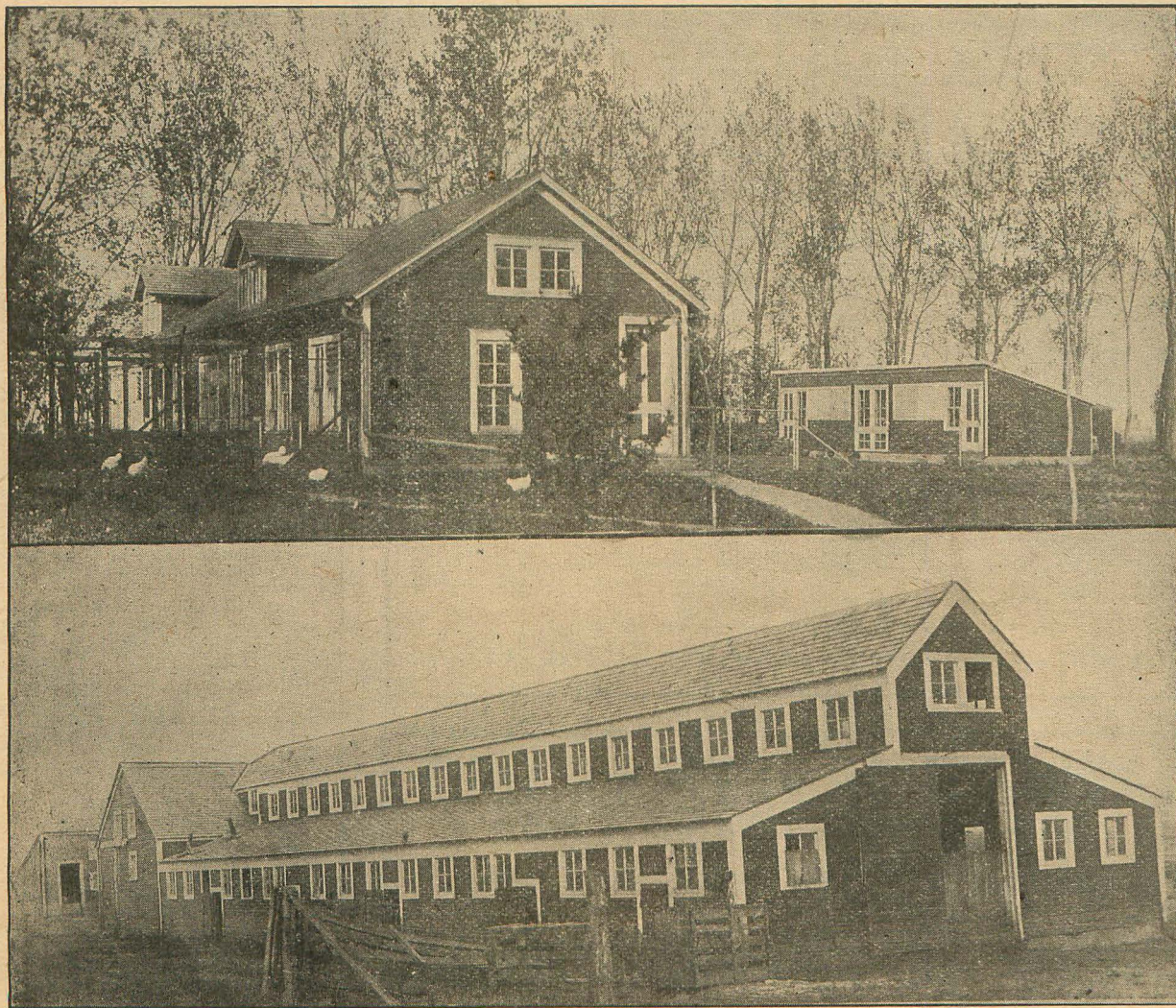


"With Malice Toward None"

Lisbon, N. D.

March 15, 1918

Vol. 19, No. 9



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THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER

Vol. 19, No. 9

LISBON, N. D., MARCH 15, 1918

75 Cents a Year

GRAIN CROPS OF WESTERN NORTH DAKOTA

Excerpt from Farmers' Bulletin No. 878

Spring Wheat

The production of spring wheat in western North Dakota and eastern Montana is favored by climatic conditions and by the ready cash market for the crop. North Dakota alone produced over 150,000,000 bushels of spring wheat in 1915. It yields best in a rotation with corn and forage crops. With the increase of livestock and diversified farming in western North Dakota and eastern Montana spring wheat will continue to be the leading cash crop.

The spring-wheat varieties adapted to western North and South Dakota and eastern Montana are all hard wheats. The two main divisions of hard spring wheat are the common and the durum. The common wheats have rather long, slender heads, which may be either bearded or beardless. The durum (macaroni) wheats have broad, bearded heads with large, very hard kernels. The leading groups of spring common wheat are the Fife, Bluestem, and Preston (Velvet Chaff). Heads of representative varieties of these groups and of Turkey, the leading winter variety, are shown in figure 1.

The durum wheats are more rust resistant and usually more drought resistant than the common wheats. Occasionally, when hot, dry winds occur at blossoming time, the heads of durum wheat have failed to fill properly in some localities. When rust epidemics are severe, durum wheat usually produces fair yields, while common wheats often fail. The durums are more likely to lodge than the common wheats and for this reason sometimes require more labor in harvesting and thrashing. On the other hand, the durums do not shatter readily. Until recent years the market price of durum wheat was considerably below that of spring common wheat, but since 1912 the difference has been slight, the price of durum often being higher than that of similar grades of spring common wheat.

At Dickinson, N. D., the 10-year average yield is about 6 bushels in

favor of the durum, while at Williston the durums have yielded somewhat more than the common wheats. The higher yields of durum in most of the section here discussed will offset a considerable difference in price. Because of the higher yields of durum wheats and their greater resistance to rust and drought, they should be more extensively grown in all parts of this section where spring wheat succeeds.

"A NASTY THING CALLED FAMINE"

"The food wanted by mankind does not exist. The word **SHORTAGE** is not strong enough for the situation. To put the matter bluntly, the whole world is up against a nasty thing, familiar to the people of India, called **FAMINE**."—Lord Rhondda, British Food Controller.

Of all the durum varieties tested at the three stations, the Kubanka, introduced into the United States from Russia in 1899 by Mr. M. A. Carleton, cerealist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has yielded best. It is recommended to all who wish to grow durum wheat in this section.

The Fife varieties of common wheat have yielded well in the section discussed in this bulletin. The Marquis has proved to be the best variety of Fife wheat for most of the section. It has been tested four years at all three stations. During that time it has been the highest yielding spring common wheat at Newell and Dickinson, and highest of all except Power Fife at Williston. The difference in yield between the Power Fife and Marquis at Williston is slight. The Marquis wheat was originated by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. It is similar in appearance to the other Fife varieties, but the straw, heads,

and kernels are all shorter than those of typical Fife wheat, and it ripens several days earlier. Its earliness enables it to escape to some extent the effects of drought and rust. The short, stiff straw is not likely to lodge. The grain is held firmly by the chaff, so that it does not shatter readily, but on the other hand it thrashes with some difficulty. On farms in the vicinity of Williston the Marquis has sometimes been too short to harvest easily when sown on land cropped to small grain the previous year. In that district the Power Fife, which has longer straw, has given good results. In districts where the rust epidemic of 1916 was severe the Marquis yielded more than any other variety of Fife wheat. The Marquis wheat is especially recommended for sowing on corn stubble, fallow, or rich land where other varieties are likely to lodge.

The Preston (Velvet Chaff) wheat is a bearded spring wheat, yielding less than the Marquis in most of the sections under discussion. It is also of poorer milling quality.

Varieties of the Bluestem group usually yield less than the Fife wheats in this section. They shatter readily, and their lateness makes them more subject to injury by drought, rust, and frost. The Preston and Bluestem wheats are not recommended for western North and South Dakota and eastern Montana.

Oats

Oats can be recommended as a profitable feed crop for the northern Great Plains. Very satisfactory yields have been obtained in western North Dakota and eastern Montana.

Drilling on disked corn ground is the best method of seeding oats.

The early yellow varieties, Sixty-Day and Kherson, have yielded best at Newell, S. D., and on dry land in Montana. The midseason white varieties have yielded best in western North Dakota. At Williston, the Abundance, Lincoln, and Early Mountain have yielded considerably more than the early varieties, ranking in the order named. At Dickinson, the Parly Mountain, Abundance, Golden Rain, and Victory have yielded a little more than the Kherson and Sixty-Day. The late varieties of side oats have not yielded well at any of the stations. The midseason varieties mentioned are recommended for western North Dakota and for northeastern Montana. The early varieties, Sixty-

Day and Kherson, are recommended for western South Dakota and the drier portions of eastern Montana and southwestern North Dakota. Heads of several representative varieties of oats are shown in figure 2.

sometimes difficult to harvest because of the short straw, tho early-sown White Smyrna barley is usually tall enough to harvest without difficulty.

At Dickinson the best variety of six-rowed barley is Gatami, an early,

If grown continuously on the same land flax often becomes infected with disease, and weeds become troublesome. To avoid possible loss from these sources it should be included in a rotation in which it is grown on the same land only once in six or eight years.

Flax should have a firm, smooth seed bed. If sown in loose, dry soil or rough, cloddy land the plants will not come up uniformly and the stand will be uneven or thin, giving the weeds a chance to grow. On rough land some of the plants will not be cut by the binder, and this will cause considerable loss.

Flax is a poor weed fighter and should not be grown on land infested with weeds. The seed should be bright and plump and free from disease and weed seeds. Use the formaldehyde treatment for the prevention of disease, applying the solution as a fine spray on the seed frequently to prevent it from getting too wet and sticking together.

Several varieties of the Russian seed-flax type have given good results in the region discussed in this bulletin. The best of these are North Dakota No. 155, North Dakota Resistant No. 52, and Select Russian (N. Dak. No. 1215).

Flax sown as early as May 1 usu-



Fig. 1. Representative heads of different types of wheat: 1, Turkey winter; 2, Fife; 3, Preston; 4, Bluestem; 5, Durum.

The early yellow varieties, Sixty-Day and Kherson, are very similar. Both have short, fine straw, suitable for hay, and small, thin-hulled, slender kernels. The midseason varieties have taller, coarser straw and larger, plumper grains, with usually a higher weight per bushel.

Barley

The acreage of barley is increasing rapidly in western North Dakota and eastern Montana. Barley is a good feed crop for all classes of farm animals and should be grown more generally. At Williston and Dickinson the 9-year average yield of the Hannchen barley has been equal in feeding value per acre to that of the best varieties of oats. At Newell it has yielded somewhat less than oats.

Barley varieties are separated into two main groups, two-rowed and six-rowed. The two-rowed varieties yield better than the six-rowed ones in the section under discussion. The Hannchen has yielded well at all three stations. The White Smyrna has yielded slightly more than the Hannchen at Newell and in Montana. At Williston the six-rowed, hulled variety, Williston No. 170, a strain of Manchuria, has yielded about the same as Hannchen in the last four years (1913 to 1916). At Dickinson the 9-year average yield of Svanhals, a two-rowed, hulled variety, is the same as that of the Hannchen. The Hannchen is recommended for western North Dakota and the White Smyrna for western South Dakota and eastern Montana. The White Smyrna is a short-strawed variety which ripens early and thus often avoids injury from drought. In dry seasons it is

black variety. At Newell the Odessa is the best six-rowed variety. Neither of these has yielded as well as the two-rowed varieties. The naked (hull-less) varieties have not yielded well at any of the three stations and are not recommended. Heads of representative varieties of several groups of barley are shown in figure 3.

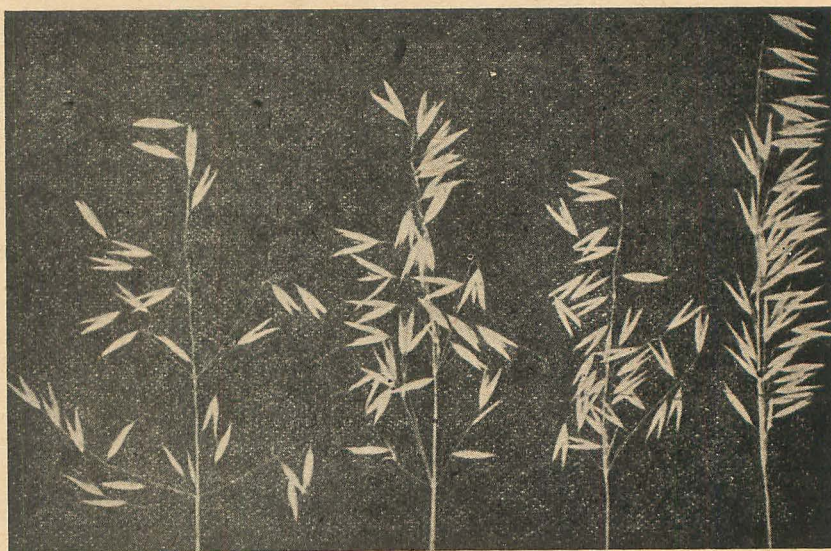


Fig. 2. Heads of four varieties of oats grown at the Dickinson substation: From left to right—(1) Early Mountain.; (2) Kherson; and (4) White Russian.

Flax

Flax is an important crop for the new settler because of the success with which it may be grown on newly broken sod, the ready market for it, and its high price in proportion to its bulk. It also gives good returns on old land following any other grain or grass crop or after corn or potatoes.

ally yields better than that sown later. Flax will stand considerable freezing when it is well up, but is injured by freezing when the plants are just emerging. Late-sown flax ripens very slowly and often is injured by fall frosts. Flax sown early in June sometimes yields well, but the danger from frost in the fall is greater than in the spring.

The usual rate of seeding flax is about 2 pecks per acre. Rate-of-seeding tests have given somewhat different results for different seasons and localities. If the stand is too thin, the crop ripens unevenly and weeds have a better chance to grow. Generally from 20 to 30 pounds per acre should be sown on a well-prepared seed bed. Flax seed should be covered to a depth of 1 to 1½ inches. If covered to a greater depth the young plants may have some difficulty in reaching the surface.

JOHN HECTOR ST. JOHN, FARMER, REVOLUTIONARY WORTHY

Read before the Sons of the American Revolution.

By Wallace N. Stearns

It is the bounden duty of this order to help in keeping alive the memory of the founders of our Republic. Too often these heroes are allowed to lapse into obscurity save where, as in a few instances, the name become twinned with a national holiday.

—legislator, farmer, educator, statesman, literary man, letter-writer, theologian, and man of affairs, whose embarrassment in later life was due to the fact that he loved his country better than himself. It were well worth many an evening for the busy man pouring thru volumes of Jefferson's correspondence, catching the vision of America's great Democrat.

And Franklin's greatest gift—other perhaps than his surpassing life of thrift and economy—was not his marvelous work in the developing science of electricity nor his numerous inventions now so common that their source is forgotten, but the Autobiography and Poor Richard's Almanac. And time would fail to speak of the orators—of Adams and Henry, of financiers as Morris and Hamilton, and a long list whose lesser fame was due only to lesser opportunity.

But we have to speak here of one well-nigh overlooked, whose life if less spectacular is none the less attractive, and whose writings tho less widely known afford us a most interesting view of things in those troublesome times. Jean Hector Saint John de Crevecoeur (1731-1813), (the last an assumed name) was a man of varied experience. Native of France, educated in England, emigrant farmer "humble American planter, a simple cultivator of the earth," unjustly imprisoned on suspicion, for ten years a fugitive to the land of his birth, French consul to America where, his wife dead and his property destroyed, he found his first duty in locating and gathering up his scattered children.

No man ever loved his adopted country with deeper devotion than did St. John. His unwillingness to fight is explained by his probable Quaker prejudices. His was a rare combination of education, culture, and the simplicity of the life he has so glowingly set forth in his letters. So enthusiastic were his descriptions that St. John became one of the best publicists the new colonies ever had. The present-day reader still finds pleasure in the perusal of the *Journey in Upper Pennsylvania and New York*, and the *Letters From an American Farmer* (1781) often translated, are said to have induced 6500 families to quit France and settle in the Ohio Valley. Indeed his descriptions of life in the New World are said to have delighted Rousseau, and to have influenced such poets as Campbell, Southy, Coleridge, and Byron; and Hazlitt could say that our writer "rendered not only the objects, but the feelings of a new country." Nor was he an enthusiast merely. From America he introduced potato culture into France, and his treatise on that

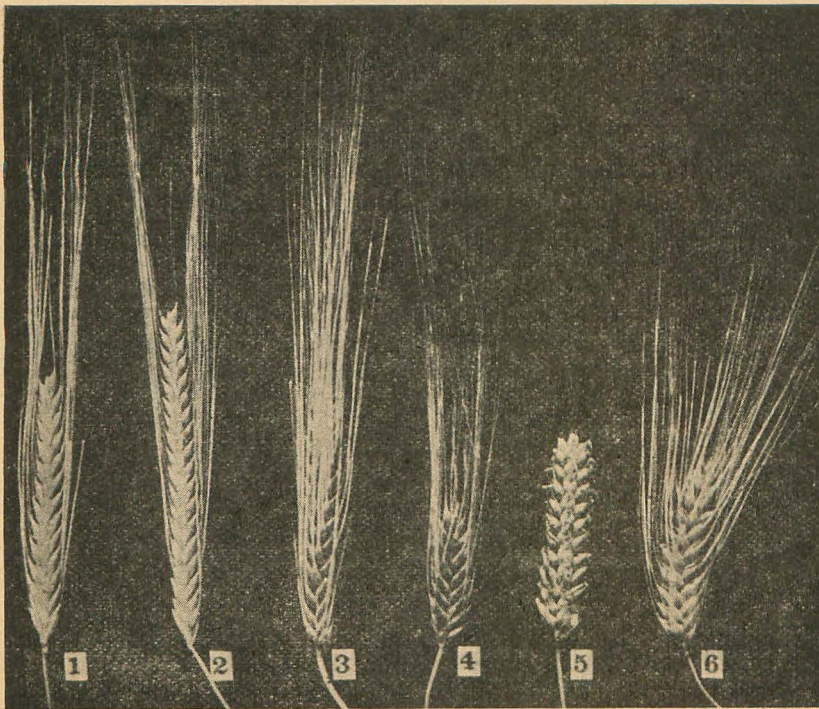


Fig. 3. Representative heads of different types of barley; White Smyrna (1) and Hannchen; (2) 2-rowed hulled varieties; Coast (3) and Mariout (4); 6-rowed hulled varieties; Nepal (5) and; Himalaya (6) 6-rowed naked varieties.

Millet

Proso millet, known also as broom-corn millet or hog millet, is not grown very extensively in western North and South Dakota. Usually it produces less grain per acre than wheat, oats, or barley. It can be seeded in June after it is too late to sow other grains and therefore is of some value as a catch crop to be sown where other crops have failed or when it is too late to sow other grains. The best varieties of proso are Tambov, Orenburg, and Black Voronezh. The Kursk, a small, red-seeded, early variety of common or foxtail millet, has yielded nearly as well as the prosos. Millet is a rather tender crop and should not be sown until the danger of frost is over. When grown for seed, millet should be sown at the rate of about two pecks per acre.

Nor do we ask aught that is incompatible with merit. Washington, a Virginia farmer, patriot, general, surveyor and Indian fighter, author of a holiday, is notable for many a paper still worth reading. His farewell addresses are school classics and his "Rules of Conduct" are reflections from the life of a true gentleman:

"Every action in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present."

"Sleep not when others speak, sit not when others stand, speak not when you should hold your peace, walk not when others stop."

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience."

These are gems from a time when living was still a fine art.

Jefferson was a paragon of faculties,

subject is still worth reading. But best known are the "Letters from an American Farmer," privately written to gratify the curiosity of a friend, then because of their stores of information finding their way into print, with the result that their appearance excited enthusiastic interest and persuaded many to journey to the new Eden opened up in America.

To this old neighbor, "James," he writes—"I have composed many a good sermon as I followed my plough. The eyes not being then on any particular object, leaves the mind free for the introduction of many useful ideas. It is not in the noisy shop of a blacksmith or a carpenter, that these studious moments can be enjoyed; it is as we silently till the ground and muse along the odoriferous furrows of our low lands, uninterrupted either by stones or stumps; it is there that the salubrious effluvia of the earth animate our spirits and serve to inspire us;—of all the tasks which my (occupation) imposes on me ploughing is the most agreeable, because I can think as I work; my mind is at leisure. "I therefore rest satisfied," he says again, "and thank God that my lot is to be an American farmer, instead of a Russian boor, or an Hungarian peasant." "I owe nothing," says he, "but a pepper-corn to my country, a small tribute to my King, with loyalty and due respect; I know no other landlord than the Lord of all land, to whom I owe the most sincere gratitude." "It feeds, it clothes us, from it we draw even a great exuberancy, our best meat, our richest drink, the very honey of our bees comes from this privileged spot."

A close observer was our farmer friend, and no mean philosopher. "I never see an egg brought on my table, but I feel penetrated with the wonderful change it would have undergone but for my gluttony"—"a useful hen leading her chickens"—"a cock perhaps, arrayed with the most majestic plumes." "I never see my trees drop their leaves in the autumn, and bud again in the spring, without wonder; the sagacity of those animals which have long been the tenants of my farm astonish me." "My bees above any other ten other tenants of my farm attract my attention and respect." Coming to the rescue of these same bees one day, he killed the destroyer and from his craw, "took 171 bees; I laid them all on a blanket in the sun, and to my great surprise 54 returned to life, licked themselves clean, and joyfully went back to the hive." "I ask myself what sort of an agent is that we call frost? Our minister compares it to needles, the points of which enter our pores. What

is become of the heat of the summer; in what part of the world is it that the N. W. keeps these grand magazines of nitre?" Rare combinations of observation and fable are his studies of serpents and humming-birds. In the descriptions of the latter, indeed, the possibilities of the artist's palette are exhausted. Our one question is, how could a man who saw so much have any leisure for agriculture?

The letter on "What is an American"? should be scattered broadcast over the land, read in every high-school, and reread every year. "From this promiscuous breed, he says, naming the various nationalities, 'that race now called Americans have arisen.'" "He is an American, who, leaving behind him all his ancient prejudices and manners, receives new ones from the new mode of life he has embraced, the new government he obeys, and the new rank he holds." "The American is a new man, who acts upon new principles; he must therefore entertain new ideas, and form new opinions." The American ought therefore to love this country much better than wherein he or his forefathers were born. Here the rewards of his labor follow with equal steps the progress of his labor." "We have a belly full of victuals every-day," he breaks out again, "our cows run about, and come home full of milk, our hogs get fat of themselves in the woods. Oh, this is a good country. God bless the King, and William Penn." The evolution of this American citizen is nowhere better portrayed than in the story of "Andrew the Hebridean, the spade man of the island of Barra," holding a two-horse plow and tracing his furrows straight, now become a tiller on American soil; within four years a householder passing rich on \$640.

A shrewd observer, nothing escaped his eye. A student, he found himself at home among the fishers of the sea, the whaling docks of New England, and the quaint towns of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. Only one curse did our enthusiast find in this fair land—that of slavery. "So raw," says he, "so unexperienced am I in this mode of life, that were I to be possessed of a plantation, and my slaves treated as in general they are here, never could I rest in peace." In the midst of the horrors of Indian warfare this saint and prophet—for he was either such or a most successful hypocrite—could think of the untutored savage as the child of the Great Father who was "equally the great Manitou of the woods and the plains." Out of the terrible experiences of Indian warfare incident upon the Revolution, St. John planned

flight with his family to the wilderness beyond the zone of border warfare. Even while he contemplates the privation and suffering, he is planning measures to help his savage neighbors by his superior skill and better living. His one fear is that wife and children be reduced to savagery ere any impression be made on the life of the community. Tho his scheme was not carried out, as we have already seen he doubtless would say as was his wont, "Our Father, be thy will done in earth as it is in great heaven."

This book, "Letters from an American Farmer," should be in the hands of every American Farmer of today, for its inspiration, its lessons of observation and reflection, and for its love of country life.

THE PRESIDENT TO THE FARMERS

President Wilson in his message to the farmers of the United States, of January 31, voices a strong faith in their loyalty and makes a strong call for their cooperation in winning the war.

It has been the fashion of many writers to compare the production per acre of European farmers with that of American farmers to the detriment of the American. The president, however, makes the assertion that the farmers of this country are as efficient as any other farmers in the world, and that while they do not produce more per acre, it is not only not necessary that they should do so, but perhaps it would be bad economy for them to attempt it. The real test is that they do produce by two or three times more per man per unit of labor and capital than the farmers of any European country; they are more alert and use more labor-saving devices than any other farmers in the world.

The response of the farmers, says Mr. Wilson, to the demands of the present emergency has been in every way remarkable, and he quotes figures in proof of the assertion. These achievements, he urges, should be repeated and even exceeded.

The President denies that the Government has sought to fix the price of foodstuffs and not sought to fix other prices which determine the expenses of the farmer, stating that the Government has successfully regulated the prices of many materials underlying all the interests of the country, and such regulation was not only for the purchases of the Government but for the purchases of the public, and in fixing the prices of foodstuffs the Gov-

ernment has sincerely tried to keep the interests of the farmer as much in mind as the interests of others.

Recalling the historic action of the farmers at Lexington, when they "fired the shot that was heard around the world," President Wilson says that the toil, the intelligence, the energy, the foresight, the sacrifices, and devotion of the farmers of America will bring to a triumphant conclusion this great last war for the emancipation of men from the control of arbitrary government and the selfishness of class legislation.

MILL FEED REGULATIONS

Because of changes ordered by Herbert Hoover, U. S. Food Administrator, in accordance with authority and under the Food Administration Act and the order promulgated by President Wilson in regard to the milling of wheat and the utilizing of the full 100 per cent of flour product, the following regulations and prices for the various so-called mill feed products are hereby promulgated for North Dakota. All dealers, manufacturers, millers or interested parties are hereby made subject to these regulations until otherwise modified by the Federal Food Administrator.

1. The price of bran at the mill shall be, in bulk, car lots, for wheat basis \$2.05 per bushel, or proportionally at any other price, as follows:

2. The price per ton, bulk, for bran at the mill, shall be \$25.97 for cash.

3. The price of bran, bulk, per hundred at mill door, shall be \$1.50 for cash.

4. The price sacked for bran or shorts or mixtures thereof, shall be the same as for the bulk products plus actual cost of sacks, now not to exceed 25 cents each.

5. The price of shorts or standard middlings shall be \$2.00 per ton above that of bran, or \$27.97 in bulk, for cash at the mill.

6. Bran and shorts or "standard middlings" may be mixed and sold as mixed bran and shorts at \$1.00 per ton above the foregoing quotation for bran, or in bulk at \$26.97 car lots, at mill door for cash.

7. No other mixture of wheat mill feed, under whatever name, shall be manufactured or sold in North Dakota by manufacturers, millers, or dealers without their first being licensed in accordance with the State Law, and an analysis shall accompany each parcel or lot of feed, of whatever description, containing wheat products.

8. Until further notice no so-called "Red Dog" flour shall be mixed with any other wheat product to be sold or

offered for sale as feed in North Dakota.

9. Jobbers and wholesalers of mill feed, bran and shorts, may charge \$1.00 per ton above wholesale price, in less than ton lots, but there shall be but one jobber's or wholesaler's profit added between the mill and the consumer.

10. The retailer authorized to handle mill feed, bran and shorts, may charge \$1.00 per ton, or 20 cents per hundred, for less than ton lots, above the actual cost price provided for above, but only one retail profit shall be added in the retail price.

11. No flour middlings or so-called "Red Dog" flour shall be sold as animal feed, nor shall any so-called mixed or mill feeds of any description, made exclusively of wheat products or wheat products and screenings, be sold in North Dakota, except as provided for in Sections 6 and 7 above.

12. The price fixed for points other than at the point of production shall be the same as for the same product at the mill with added charges for freight and the fixed retailer's profit.

13. This order is effective from and after March 15th, 1918, and all contracts now existing within this state, must conform with the foregoing regulations.

14. The license of any manufacturer, dealer, elevator, jobber, or miller, who fails to conform to the foregoing regulations, is hereby revoked.

Given under my hand this the 11th day of March, 1918.

(Signed) E. F. LADD,

Federal Food Administrator
for North Dakota.

THE BEST MAGAZINES

Send for my 1918 Catalog and save money.

W. G. Crocker - Lisbon, N. D.

ROOFING

Yes Sir! That's what I sell from my 7 factories direct to you. The BEST roofing made at positively the lowest prices. I am a roofing expert—specializing in roofing materials and supplies—and I guarantee to save you money, give you a better roofing and a written guarantee.

65c

Per Roll for the best one ply roofing, 168 square feet, nails and cement included. No matter what you need in prepared roofing, I can supply you direct at net factory prices.

Send for Big Roofing Book and FREE Samples and be convinced. Now is the time to cover your roof—so send for the book today, sure!

W. E. McCARRON & Co.
112 Dickey Bldg., Chicago
Formerly the Central Roofing & Supply Co.



WARNING
Don't buy a roll of roofing from anybody, anywhere, including myself, unless you get a written guarantee. Don't take anybody's word about quality, make them prove their claims.

W. E. McCarron

These are 20 Year GUARANTEED ROOFS



Win the War By Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the U. S. and Canada—Co-operative Farming in Man Power Necessary to Win the Battle for Liberty

The Food Controllers of United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat can be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rest the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand must Assist.

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operations.

Canada's Wheat Production last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the demand from Canada alone, for 1918, is 400,000,000 Bushels.

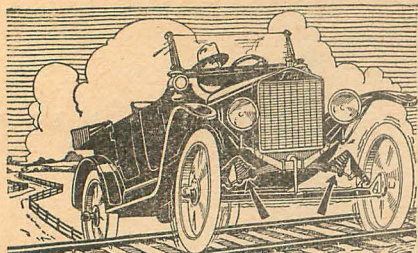
To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there. Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell where you can best serve the combined interests. **Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50 a month and up, board and lodging.**

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had,

Apply to

**U. S. Employment Service, Department of Labor
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA**



Tires \$500 Apiece!

TIRES are selling at fabulous figures in Europe. War conditions may make them go almost as high here. You owe it to the country and to yourself to make your present set give the greatest possible mileage.



Shock Absorber Cars

Hassler Shock Absorbers save tires because they support the weight of the car. When the car strikes a rut, they gently compress and absorb the jolt instead of forcing the tires to lift the car. The increased mileage from one set of casings pays for them.

Hassler Shock Absorbers make your Ford ride as easily as a \$2,000 limousine. They save gasoline, reduce up-keep cost one-third, and increase the resale value of your car. 300,000 Ford Owners recognize their economic necessity.

10-DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER

Write today for Free Trial Blank and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 300,000 sets in use. Write today—NOW.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Inc.
831 N. MIAMI STREET
Indianapolis - Ind.



LOYALTY

Wm. G. Bek, in The School of Educational Research

(On the train to Bismarck I met a patriotic citizen having a German name. In conversation he said his little daughter came home from school and burst out crying with, "Mama, do I have to be a German?" Poor unfortunate little patriot!—Ed.)

Representing as I do the department of the German language and literature in our State University, I feel it a duty, not only to myself and my department, but to education and to the civic and social interests of the state, to speak a word of moderation, of toleration, of sanity, of encouragement, of defense for the falsely accused, and of patriotism, at this time, when everything German without distinction, from the Kaiser himself across the seas to the German language, literature and art in our own great Republic, and even the people themselves of German blood here in North Dakota, are passing behind a cloud of vague and veiled suspicion and criticism. This is a time when the psychology of the crowd is everywhere in evidence. Many seem to have lost their old

sense of perspective; their standards of value seem to have all changed. This, of course, was to be expected in the tumult of war; and hence those of us in German departments in the various institutions of the country have simply to hold our heads down in quiet but often misjudged patriotism till the awful storm shall have passed.

This silence and this attitude, however, have only given a fierce Chauvinism an occasion for casting suspicions and impugning motives. Hence it is that our citizens of foreign birth or ancestry have been quiet as far as speech is concerned—but quiet waters run deep; and because they have not been vociferous they have too often been accused of disloyalty. In times like these all are likely to be accused of disloyalty who have not the particular brand of "patriotism" advocated by the dominant or at least the noisy faction of the locality.

It is true that before the United States declared a state of war to exist, most of these citizens of German blood sympathized with Germany as against her enemies: this was only natural. But however difficult it may have been to turn the current of their feelings against their mother country, there have been but very few indeed who have since been pro-German as against America. It is always the exceptional disloyal person that we hear about; just as it is the Jingo "patriot" who makes the most noise about his patriotism. The great mass of German citizens of North Dakota and elsewhere are and have been thoroly loyal to America; just as the great mass of the people in general are quietly but robustly loyal.

It is unfortunate that good causes are sometimes championed by the most irritating and antagonizing speakers and newspapers. In most states, including our own, these have been turned loose on quiet but loyal peoples, and thru tactless insinuations, if not thru direct imputations, have elicited, naturally and humanly, an adverse reaction—but the reaction has invariably been against the methods and the agents and not against the cause. For everywhere in North Dakota, the people with foreign blood in their veins have done handsomely by

Reboring and Grinding of Cylinders

This is the time to fit up your steam engines and gas tractors for the coming season

We can rebores and grind your cylinders, fit new oversize pistons and rings, make and fit new crank pins, straighten shafts, bore and bush gears and clutches or do any kind of machine work. Refue boilers and replace stay bolts. We carry in stock all sizes of stay bolts, patch bolts, bracket bolts, rivets, boiler flues, stay-bolt taps and boiler taps, shafting, shaft hangers, cast iron pulleys, woodsplit pulleys. Write and let us quote prices on any work you have.

Craig Brothers, Fargo, N. D.

P. O. Box 295.

Telephone 554 W.

BORING AND REAMING OF CYLINDERS

We rebores and ream all sizes of auto and gas engine cylinders fitting same with larger pistons and rings. We weld all Metals. Our machine shop is equipped to handle both large and small work. Send your next job to.

DAKOTA WELDING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

203-5th St. N.

: FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

: Telephone 926

the Red Cross and other good causes, and have claimed as few exemptions and sent as many boys to the front as have our native Americans.

Let us be constructive and not destructive. We need all the combined strength we have even when we pull together. We gain nothing, but lose in every way, by wasting time and energy in denouncing others who, we think, are not as patriotic as we are. It is disintegrating, socially, to inject the virus of suspicion and hate into our relations in this great "melting pot" of the nations. As Dr. Frank Thilly of Cornell says, "Chauvinism and patriotism are not synonymous." It is unmanly and unsocial to build one's own name and reputation upon the ruins of another. We have nothing but words of commendation for all our co-workers and for every department at the University—they are all thoroly loyal.

Most of the citizens of German blood in North Dakota were born in the United States and, of course, they are loyal and patriotic—that goes without saying. Most of the others have sworn allegiance to the flag and the country, and mean it thru and thru—they are no less loyal. Every crisis in our history is proof that the foreigner—and the German not the least—has been willing to fight and to die for the land of his adoption. He has come here to get away from the Autocracy which we are now fighting, and to enjoy the Democracy for which America is now risking her all. It is too bad, consequently, that the great mass of our loyal foreign citizenship and even the German language, literature, and art should be made to suffer on account of the exceptional disloyal person at home or on account of a discredited autocracy abroad.

In these days when one is watched not only on account of what he says but also on account of what he does not say, it may be that I shall be blamed for not speaking sooner in this public manner. But being conscious of the loyalty of the German Department of the University, and of the German people of the state, I perhaps did not fully realize sooner my duty to speak publicly for all these interests. But whether I speak needlessly or too late, I know and have known all the time that the people of German birth or ancestry in North Dakota are as loyal in spirit and in attitude as any group in our cosmopolitan but beloved country.

To loosen rusty nuts heat the proper end of an s-wrench to a bright red, place on the nut, removing after a few minutes. Nut can now be easily removed with another wrench.

FROM THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Richard Hamilton Byrd

Waste No Seed

Practically every seedsman in the country reports this season a shortage of many kinds of vegetable seeds. Especially is this true as regards beans, the crop of which was very short last year. In view of this condition the warning has been issued to gardeners to figure carefully as to their actual requirements, to buy only that actual requirements, to buy only what they need and to plant all seeds bought. In this manner the supplies on hand will serve for every one.

Bush beans, half pint; lima beans,

half pint; beets, two ounces; cabbage, half ounce; carrot, one ounce; cauliflower, one packet; celery, one packet; collars, quarter ounce; sweet corn, quarter pint; cucumber, half ounce; egg plant, one packet; kale, half ounce; lettuce, half ounce; muskmelon, half ounce; okra, two ounces; onion



READ THIS

There must be a reason why there is such a demand for Justin's Boots. If you are going to wear boots, why not wear the best? Yours for the Best Cowboy Boots Made. Send us your address on a postal card and we will send you our catalogue, and self-measuring system.

GIVE US A TRIAL

H. J. JUSTIN & SONS
Mfgs. of Justin's Celebrated Cowboy Boots. NOCONA, TEXAS

Crops for Hay & Helping the Soil

HAVE bigger hay crops and at the same time boost the fertility of the soil with Alfalfa, Red Clover and Sweet Clover. These crops pay big dividends in yields, solve the problem of rebuilding the worked out soils and will make light drifting, sandy areas produce excellent forage crops. Alfalfa is especially a valuable crop in dairy, beef and swine production. It reduces the necessity of expensive feeds and in good seasons means three crops. Our stocks of Northern Grown Alfalfa are heavy and the quality fine.

MONTANA GROWN LISCOMB

A variety grown on non-irrigated land from some of the oldest and best established fields in the State. Very hardy and a great drought resister. The high purity of our seed assures a splendid crop.

SOUTH DAKOTA (BLACK HILLS) VARIETY

Grown under dry farming conditions on old fields which have withstood many extreme winters. This seed is adapted to dry territories and we recommend our stock as perfectly hardy and of the highest purity.

GRIMM ALFALFA

A variety far superior to all others. Is much hardier and absolutely drought resistant. Its deep crown and spreading root system differs from the common, ordinary varieties. It is strongly recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as better, surer and more productive.

Our Grimm seed is Montana and North Dakota grown—strong and clean. While the price is a little more it requires much less per acre to secure a permanent stand.

NITRAGEN—A first quality Nitratin-Fixing-Bacteria affords the simple and sure system for making a positive catch for Alfalfa and Clover the first season at a small cost per acre. Write for special detailed information.

A STAND OF CLOVER STORES DOLLARS IN THE SOIL

MEDIUM RED CLOVER, NO. DAKOTA GROWN

Will yield two crops and greatly enrich the soil. It pays to buy the best seed and we recommend most highly our excellent stocks produced in the Red River Valley and just the seed for sowing in North Dakota.

BIENNIAL YELLOW AND WHITE FLOWERING
SWEET CLOVERS

Supply nitrogen to the soil and are fine for preparing the land for future Alfalfa crops. Sure to make a catch on light drifting soils where other grasses fail. Be sure to sow our Northern Grown seed.

We give as a premium for two or more farmers' names our special folders on Clover and Alfalfa Culture in North Dakota.

Fargo Brand Seeds are seeds of the highest quality best adapted to your locality, grown on inspected fields. They have passed the exacting tests of the State Control Laboratory for purity and germination and meet every requirement of the strict No. Dak. Pure Seed Law.

United States Food Administration License No. G-60728.

Write us to-day for free seed samples and our 1918 Catalog containing complete list of all our seed grains and grass seeds—with prices.

We have succeeded in securing further supplies of our Farmers Record and Account Book and to all who have given us an order during the past 3 years we will send one free.



FARGO SEED HOUSE
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA
ESTABLISHED 31 YEARS



sets, one quart; onion seed, one ounce; parsley, one packet; parsnips, half ounce; peas, one to two pints; radish,

one ounce; salsify, half ounce; spinach, one ounce; squash, half ounce; tomato, one-eighth ounce; turnip, half ounce; Irish potato, five to six pounds; sweet potato (plant form) three pounds.

for corn paid by the consumer and that received by the producer have been taken by the food administration.

Suggestions have been forwarded to grain exchanges and corn handlers thruout the country, with a request for their opinion as to what should be done, and it was said this week that some action probably would result as soon as a plan could be formulated. Officials refused to indicate whether they had in mind assuring the farmer more money or the public of a lower price.


Disturbed transportation conditions, which have delayed movement of the crop, and the fact that a large part of the crop has been soft and extremely liable to rot have brought about the present situation. Speculators were said to be taking advantage of conditions to offer the farmer a low cash price for immediate delivery, which generally was accepted. In the meantime the public has been paying high prices because of the abnormal conditions.

At a conference in Washington this week Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Food Administrator Hoover met editors of agricultural publications. The entire agricultural program for the coming year was discussed. Important farm publications in all parts of the country were represented.

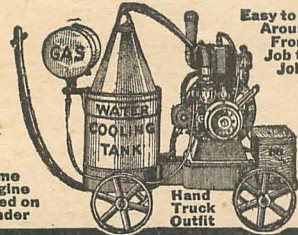
House Passes Bill for Farm Help

A bill designed to relieve the labor shortage on farms was passed last Friday by the House of Representatives. It provides that, upon their voluntary application, men in the army may be furloughed home "for civil purposes." The last clause, it was explained by administration leaders, is worded as it is to avoid class legislation. The army's intention is to furlough farm boys almost exclusively. Discussion of the measure revealed widespread anxiety, particularly by members from farm states, that next summer's draft would leave them unprotected at harvest time.

CANCER



and Tumors successfully treated (removed) without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. **Come, or write for free Sanatorium book** Dr. WILLIAMS SANATORIUM 3023 University Av., Minneapolis, Minn.



Easy to Pull Around From Job to Job

4 H.P. - 190 lbs.

Same Engine Used on Binder Hand Truck Outfit

The 4 H. P. Cushman Handy Truck is the most useful outfit ever built for farm work. Engine weighs only 190 lbs., and entire outfit only 375 lbs.

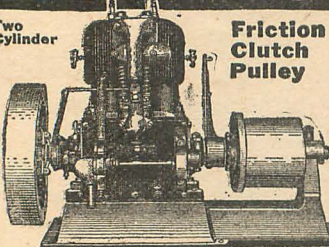
Besides doing all farm and household jobs, this 4 H. P. Cushman may be lifted from truck and hung on rear of binder during harvest to save a team. In wet weather it saves the crop.

Light Weight Cushman Engines

Built for farmers who need an engine to do many jobs in many places instead of one job in one place. Throttle Governed, with Schebler Carburetor. Run very quietly and steadily—not with violent explosions and fast and slow speeds like old-style heavy-weights. Engine Book free.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
881 N. 21st Street Lincoln, Nebraska

8 H.P. - 320 lbs.



Two Cylinder Friction Clutch Pulley

How many farmers in implement inspection week found that their neglect last fall to put their machines under cover means the outlay of considerably money now for repairs?

Will Regulate Corn Price

Tentative steps to reduce "the extortionate" differential in the price

Lumber, Posts Shingles

Write for Prices

G. R. KIRK CO.,
Box 1138-F. Tacoma, Wash.

Uncle Sam Says Raise Garden Truck

Farmers and "towners" must have gardens this year. Raise your own lettuce, carrots, onions, beans, beets, corn and potatoes.

Use "Pioneer Brand" Seeds

Everything you need can be had from this "Pioneer Seed House and Nursery," which furnishes stocks that are Best for the West by actual Test.


Will's "Pioneer Seed Annual"

—a handy helper for every planter—tells about vegetables for the table, flowers for the family, seeds for the farm. Write today—now—for a copy—free.

Oscar H. Will & Co.
Box 5
BISMARCK
N. DAK.



Scenes of Prosperity



are common in Western Canada. The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15. to \$30. per acre—get \$2. a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a


Homestead of 160 Acres Free

and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

W. E. BLACK

Clifford Block, Grand Forks, N. D.
Canadian Government Agent.

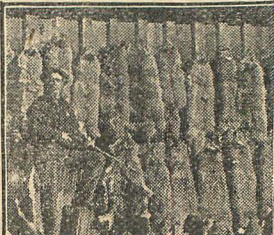


160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

RESULTS

of Using our Sure Death Capsules by U. S. Forest Ranger Charles F. Grooms

Ukiah, Oregon. Price 35c per dozen; \$2.25 per hundred, express prepaid on 4 dozen or more.



They contain the most deadly combination of poisons known to science. Kills Wolves, Foxes and Sheep—killing Dogs almost instantly and in no way injures the fur. Indorsed and recommended by the U. S. Government. Order today. Full particulars furnished free on request, also catalogue of trappers' supplies and hide and fur price list No. 22.

Northwestern Hide & Fur Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Hens Must Help Win the War

Uncle Sam has already drafted the hens and pullets of the country for the great army of the home food guard. Food Administrator Hoover, by his order against killing or marketing for table use any hens or pullets for a period of over two months, showed the necessity for producing more poultry, and more eggs, if the home population is to be properly fed during this year. Save the layers, so that they may produce eggs for hatching, for table use and for storage against the inevitable season of scarcity—this is the gist of his order.

Change in Grain Standard

Tentative revised standards for wheat under the grain standards act were announced by the Secretary of Agriculture this week. The standards are less exacting, especially with reference to moisture, mixtures of wheat of different classes, inseparable foreign material and rye mixtures than are the present standards. Before final action is taken upon the standards five public hearings will be held to afford the grain trade opportunity to discuss the proposed standards. The hearings will be held as follows: March 14th, Philadelphia; 16th, Indianapolis; 18th, Kansas City, Mo.; 18th Spokane; 21st, Minneapolis.

Governors were notified this week by Provost Marshal General Crowder that all students in land grant agricultural colleges whose class standing places them in the upper third of the senior class may enlist in the Quartermaster's Enlisted Reserve Corps, and will be placed by local boards in class 5 on the ground that they are in the military service.

COMBATting LABOR SHORTAGE

The Denver Commercial Club employed a secretary who spent his entire time placing Denver high school boys on farms. At Glenwood Springs, Colo., the schools closed, the shops spared as many men as possible, business houses allowed employees to go to farms temporarily and owners of automobiles gave the use of their cars to carry the town people to the farms and back. Thru county agents, the State Farm Help Specialists, and Federal and State Labor representatives, various sections of Colorado exchanged labor, as it were—that is, the "dry landers" and the "irrigated farmers" reached their respective busy season at different times. More or less labor was switched from one section to another—from the dry lands where the farmers were not busy to

the irrigated sections where the harvest was on, and vice versa.

Chicago high schools have conducted agricultural courses in their manual training departments the past winter. The boys were graded so that the more proficient ones may be released from school early this spring, for work on farms, while the less proficient will continue their training until later in the season. At the Chicago stockyards the amphitheatre has been used in winter for demonstrations of farm machinery and lectures on agricultural subjects and the grading of livestock, one of the objects being to prepare boys and men for farm work this spring and summer, and, especially, to familiarize them with farm machinery and farm animals.

A number of Indiana high schools have asked farmers of that state to cooperate in preparing the high school boys for farm work by giving practical demonstrations to the classes on Friday afternoons and Saturdays, during the winter. The boys were taken out to the farm, or the use of a suitable vacant lot near the school was secured and the farmers who are co-operating in the plan put the boys thru real farm work and showed them how to halter, harness and drive teams, for instance, and other simple—but very essential—bits of farm knowledge.

A number of Michigan schools gave credits to boys who did successful work on farms, and arranged special classes to make up for the school time lost by the boys who left the class room to help save the crops in their communities.

Sunday school classes, in parties of twenty-five or thirty people, went to the peach orchards in the Lockport, N. Y., section and helped pick and pack the fruit. Some women who picked peaches gave their earnings to the Red Cross. All thru the orchard counties of New York State stores closed in a number of towns and the employees went to work to save the fruit. One man worth \$100,000 was picking peaches for \$2 a day near Lockport and some mill workers laid off, for a couple of weeks, from \$8 and \$10 a day mill jobs in order to work in the orchards for \$1.50 or \$2—they were actuated by a desire for a change, for a bit of the country, for a little work in the fresh air—and at the same time a desire to help in the Nation's farm-labor problem.

Cumberland County, New Jersey, organized a "junior industrial army" and the county agent ascertained from each farmer his probable labor needs for the season. The agent reported that by organizing and making available all the possible local supply of la-

bor he had, at no time, more than 200 calls for farm workers in excess of the local supply then on hand. This county also conducted a training school to teach the grading, sizing and packing of peaches. Wooden peaches of various sizes and appearance were made, and the prospective orchard workers had become proficient with these dummies and were prepared to handle the genuine peaches expeditiously by the time the crop ripened.

In Chautauqua County, New York, the higher grades of schools were dismissed for about ten days in October so the older boys could go to the vineyards and help relieve the labor shortage. Also some of the stores closed and town volunteers were of much service in picking grapes.

At Madison, Wis., several parties of citizens went to work at haying, stocking, threshing, etc., and gave to the Red Cross the wages they earned as farm hands. At Madison, La Crosse, Stevens Point, and other Wisconsin towns some of the schools suspended classes and some business houses closed or gave employees temporary leaves, so they might help on farms during the labor shortage. Langlade County Wisconsin, transferred road laborers to farms for a couple of weeks. Camp boys from Milwaukee went to cherry orchards and beet fields. The State Council of Defense sent out a weekly publication showing what various counties were doing to meet the situation, and printing the names of counties that were **not** doing anything. This created rivalry and got results.

TO IMPROVE SANDY SOILS

Add vegetable matter.

Frequent applications of manure or other fertilizer.

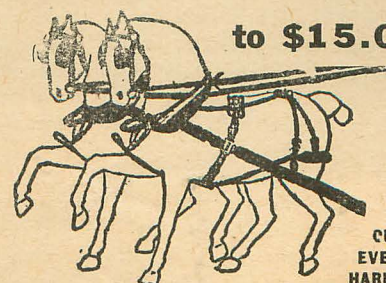
Protect fields against wind.

Careful and proper preparation and cultivation.

Growing legumes such as alfalfa, clover, etc.

Proper rotation of crops.

**YOU SAVE from \$7.00
to \$15.00**



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**THE FRED MUELLER SADDLE &
HARNESS CO.,**
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North Dakota Farmer

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Remittance may be made by draft, check,
money order, or stamps if it will accommodate.

Vol. 19 MARCH 1918 No. 9

April 6th is "Win the War Day."
Celebrate.

The Kaiser started the war; it's up
to you and me to help finish it.

Some provision is made against soil
blowing when you spread manure on
the land.

In the struggle to put in the largest
crop ever, do not fail to plant a few
trees at least. The birds will appre-
ciate them if you do not.

It is all very well for the govern-
ment to fix the price of coal at the
mine; but what interests the consumer
more is the price at the scales.

The third issue of Liberty Bonds
will be on sale the first week in April.
North Dakota will as surely do her
part as in the previous drives.

So urgent is the demand for flax in
England that the government is fur-
nishing the seed and guaranteeing the
purchase of both seed and fiber at
over \$40 a ton.

Put in the seed at the earliest pos-
sible date. Better have the seed in
the ground awaiting the first rains
than a late crop battling against the
woes of late summer.

When all are striving to raise the
biggest crop possible, behold the seed
profiteer! Fortunately those under
federal license will be dealt with fit-
tingly; others will be spotted for fu-
ture attention.

Before the war 43% of the sugar
was produced by Europe. With 75%
of the sugar mills of France either
destroyed or in the hands of the
enemy, it is not hard to realize the
necessity of conserving sugar in this
country.

Did you observe the first week of
this month as "National Implement
Inspection and Repair Week"? It
is not too late to make repairs and
to paint. With the rise in price of paint
has gone the rise in the price of ma-
chinery. Better also clear out those
oilholes that have been suffering with
"congested traffic."

Never before has the farmer en-
tered upon his year's work with such
assurance as to the price he will re-
ceive for his wheat. At even \$2.00
per bushel he will receive 131% more
than he did on an average for the
three pre-war years. No other grain
has advanced so much, corn, with
109% increase, coming the nearest.

With coal selling from ten to fifteen
times as much in France as in this
country there are few home bakeries,
but bread is baked 2000 loaves at a
time to save fuel. That's one reason
why we are sending wheat to Europe
and consuming vast quantities of sub-
stitutes. And happy to relate, the
health of our people will be benefited.

North Dakota will be obliged to
ship in 75% of its seed corn. It is
unfortunate that so many farmers face
the task of again acclimating corn,
after such an excellent start had been
made. Those who ship in seed should
be certain that it comes from a point
having climatic conditions nearest like
those of this state, unless they are
satisfied with raising stalks only.

Set the seventh or eighth year grad-
er to work testing the seed. The
government is ready to send you a
"rag-doll tester" bulletin that will
give all necessary directions. Ask for
Bulletin 948, "The Rag-Doll Seed
Tester," addressing Department of
Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Re-
member the seed situation is very se-
rious. The farmer who puts in poor
seed is insuring his crop for failure
and against success.

There are two Farmers' Bulletins
published by the Department of Agri-
culture that should be in the hands of
every farmer and townsman: No. 856,
Control of Diseases and Insect En-
emies of the Home Vegetable Garden,
and No. 937, The Home Garden in
the North. Drop a postal **today** to
Washington, D. C. for these two bulle-
tins. They will be an excellent guide
in your efforts to help win the war
thru the vegetable garden.

Fifteen hundred tractors, sent by
the U. S. Food Administration, are
now in the field doing their utmost on
the farms of France to supply the

place of man power now in the
trenches, where the Frenchmen up to
fifty years of age are battling for their
freedom and ours. These tractors will
work on the soil retaken from the
Germans and will be the means of
producing about 2,000,000 tons of
food, thus relieving 400 ships from a
trip across.

The Wisconsin legislature passed a
resolution condemning the attitude of
Robert LaFollette and in all prob-
ability the people will ratify that ac-
tion by electing a U. S. Senator whose
platform is in harmony with that reso-
lution, a part of which reads: "We
denounce any attitude or utterance
which has tended to incite sedition
among the people of our country and
to injure Wisconsin's fair name before
a free people of the world." Those
pseudo-patriots who were applauding
the words of that stickler for free
speech against his country have taken
to the woods, disclaiming any connec-
tion whatever with him. Would that
the people had heeded, instead of con-
demning, the much maligned Roose-
velt when he repudiated La Follette.
He knew him better than most people
imagined.

LINCOLN REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

At the close of the special session of
the legislature the Lincoln Republican
League was organized. The executive
committee consists of Gunder Olson,
Grafton; John E. Paulson, Hillsboro;
and Thomas F. Marshall, Oakes.

The platform consists of thirteen ar-
ticles, summarized as follows:

Continuance of the war until vic-
tory is attained; support at election
only of loyal candidates; rigorous
treatment of enemy activities; de-
nunciation of all organizations that
attack constitutional government; sub-
ordination of all questions to that of
winning the war; pledge to raise and
encourage the raising of products need-
ed for the war; affirming belief in
Republican principles and pledging
support of patriotic endeavors of gov-
ernment; condemning House Bill 44
and all efforts to amend constitution
without submission of each amend-
ment separately to voters; condemning
the perversion of primary law; recom-
mending legislation favoring agricul-
tural interests, if based on sound, eco-
nomic principles; favoring the building
of state-owned terminal elevators and
submission to people an amendment
relating to state-owned flour mills;
denouncing governor's veto of termi-
nal elevator bill; and favoring or-
ganization, but not exploitation, of
farmers for their betterment.

Livestock Department

FARM AND STOCK NOTES

N. J. Shepherd

With pigs contentment is largely a preventive of rowdyism.

Change the feed of the horses often enough to make them relish it.

Consumption and demand largely make the value of all products.

What is left after all expenses are paid is profit whether it be much or little.

When a horse is off his feed, there is something radically wrong somewhere.

The disposition of a horse depends to a great extent upon the way in which he is trained.

A diet plentiful and healthy but not excessive modifies the size, the form, and the temperament of all animals.

Good feeding consists in giving everything the hogs will eat without losing their appetites or leaving anything.

Tillage increases oxidation of organic matter by bringing about favorable conditions of moisture and aeration.

It is the steady gaited horse that covers the greatest number of miles in a day and does it with the least injury to himself.

A horse that has not shed his hair before hot weather sets in is not in a condition to stand as much hard work as one that has done so.

Butter can be more thoroly washed free from buttermilk while in the granular condition than after it is gathered or pressed into a roll.

When the teams are well-cleaned up in the evening and well-bedded, the benefit derived from more perfect rest more than compensates for the trouble it takes.

Labor is most effective when directed by intelligence and thought and a combination of muscle and brains will do more and accomplish more than anything else.

The dairy cow is expected to give a large amount of milk and in order to do this she must consume feed to produce milk, and feed to keep her body at the proper temperature.

Feeding grain to sheep during the winter will make the animals grow

larger and improve the quality of the meat and increases the weight and quality of the fleece as nothing else will.

Whenever a sheep is allowed to get out of condition and then is fed up again there will be a weak place in the fiber at the point at which the poor condition ends and improvement begins.

There is no better way to stimulate the appetite of any animal than by giving variety and frequent changes of food and with no particular animal is this so apparent and beneficial as with the sheep.

Sheep and lambs are often deceptive to the eye. A short-legged, short-bodied sheep is often heavier and will produce more wool than one that looks much larger. Great coarse-looking sheep are not desirable.

The successful beef cow, as well as the successful dairy cow has to be a healthy strong animal with good digestive and assimilative powers; in both, fine bone, fine skin, and good handling are desirable points.

A well-fed cow is a different animal in many respects from a thin, half starved one and her milk is better for any and all purposes. A cow in poor condition will be sure to give thin poor milk.

A heifer calf intended for a dairy cow should be trained from first with this end in view, and be made gentle and tractable by sufficient handling. It should be taught to lead, to stand, be tied, and to allow any one to approach and handle it at pleasure.

Moderate exercise is necessary to maintain health and it has a stimulating effect on the milk production as it promotes appetite and digestion. Over-exercise has the opposite effect since the feed used to recover the waste will be deducted from the food the cow consumed leaving less to produce milk from.

While improved pigs will respond readily to improved care, it does not follow, as assumed by many, that their improved values consist in being able to endure indifferent treatment and more of it than their dams have been accustomed to. With improved stock, to insure success, must come improved treatment, or the better stock will deteriorate very rapidly and the investment prove a failure.

THE SOW AT FARROWING TIME

U. S. Department of Agriculture

As the time for farrowing approaches, the sow should be watched carefully, in order that assistance may be given if necessary. The sow generally becomes nervous and restless as parturition approaches; she makes a nest for her young; a swollen vagina and milk down in the teats are other visible signs. One can be quite certain that a sow will farrow late in the afternoon or the following night when milk is found in the teats in the morning.

The feed at this time should be sloppy and limited in amount. Nothing but lukewarm water should be given the sow during 24 hours previous to farrowing. If she has al-

ENVILLA STOCK FARM

Cogswell, N. D.

Will quote you special prices at any time on Angus Cattle, Feeding and Breeding Sheep, Shetland Ponies, Duroc Jersey Hogs, Wolf Hounds, Collies, Rat, Bird Dogs and other breeds, Angora Cats. All varieties of chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, pheasants, rabbits, ferrets, Pets. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers.

Bixby's Red Polls

My herd is headed by Rolland, whose sire, Teddy's Charmer, was senior and grand champion bull, also whose dam, Suzie 2nd, was senior and grand champion cow at the 1917 Chicago International Stock Show. My former herd bull was J. D. Merryweather, No. 24396, was the son of J. D. Millie, A. R. Grand Champion cow at Minnesota and Montana, in the 1915 show and won the milk and butter contest, with a butterfat record of 750 pounds.

J. S. BIXBY, LISBON, N. D.

POLL DURHAM AND SHORTHORN BULLS

The Pleasant Ridge Stock Farm has some good Poll Durham and Shorthorn Bulls for sale. H. A. Strutz, Proprietor, Thompson, N. D.

JEAN DU LUTH FARM

A. R. MAY ROSE Starlight Guernseys
A. R. WILD ROSE Beauty Red Polls
Guernseys line bred to the blood of May King of Linda Vista, Red Polls strong in the blood of Wild Rose of Kilbourn or her sister Floss II which were "in and in" bred Beauty W-2 cows.

JEAN DU LUTH FARMS
NICKERSON, MINN. and DULUTH, MINN.

Northwestern Thorobred AIRDALE KENNELS

HUNTER, - NORTH DAKOTA
Rev. O. L. Anthony, Proprietor
DOGS & PUPPIES FOR SALE REASONABLE

Now is the TIME and this is the PLACE to buy

Shetland Ponies

FOR THE CHILDREN

Write your wants to

DR. J A H Winsloe COOPERSTOWN, N. D.

Mention the N. D. Farmer

ready farrowed a littler and has been properly fed and cared for during pregnancy, little difficulty may be expected. With young sows, particularly those bred at an immature age, there is considerable risk at this time, not only to the pigs but to the sow herself.

There is a difference of opinion as to the amount of bedding which should be given to the sow at this time. An active sow in comparatively thin condition can be trusted with a

liberal amount of bedding, but sows which are in high condition or which are at all clumsy, had better be given only a moderate amount of bedding. Leaves or short straw are preferred.

The farrowing pen should be dry and well ventilated, but free from drafts. Provide the pen with a guard rail made of two by four planks with their edges against the sides of the pen about 10 inches above the bed. These prevent the sow from lying against the partition, and lessen the danger of injury to the pigs. The little fellows will soon learn to creep under the guard rail when the sow lies down.

The management of the sow during farrowing depends largely on the animal and on the weather conditions. Assistance should be at hand if needed, but the sow need not be helped if she is getting along nicely.

What to Do When the Pigs Arrive

When the pigs are born during warm weather, they are less liable to become chilled and will generally find their way to the teats unaided. In extremely cold weather the pigs will be in danger of being chilled, unless the hog house is heated. To remedy this, place a few heated bricks in the bottom of a basket or small box, covering them with chaff or straw, and put a cloth over the top to keep in the heat; unless the sow objects too seriously, the pigs may be rubbed dry with a soft cloth and placed in the receptacle as fast as they arrive. If any of the little pigs appear to be lifeless when they are born, first see that all mucus is removed from the nose, then give the pig a few gentle slaps on the side with the hand. This will start the pig breathing if there is any life in the body. Give it a suck of the sow's milk and place it in the receptacle, as described previously. The pigs will not suffer if they do not suck for a few minutes after farrowing.

Cut Out the Back Teeth

Before placing the pigs with the sow, cut out the eight small tusk-like teeth. There are four of these on each jaw in the rear of the mouth. These teeth are very sharp, and if left in the pig's mouth they will likely cause tearing of the sow's udder, and the little pigs cut one another's mouths while fighting for a teat. These teeth can be removed with bone forceps, wire nippers, or with a knife. Never pull out the teeth. Always cut or break them off. After this operation is over, place the pigs with the sow, care being taken that each one gets to a teat. When the after-birth is passed, it should be removed from the pen at once and buried or burned. There is good reason to be-

lieve that eating the after-birth is often the beginning of the habit of eating pigs.

As a rule, the sow should have no food the first 24 hours after farrowing, but should be given a liberal drink of warm water. If, however, she shows signs of hunger, a thin slop of bran and middlings may be given. The feeding for the first 3 or 4 days should be light and the time consumed in getting the sow on full feed should be from a week to ten days, depending on the size and thrift of the litter.

The Sow's Feed

Great care must be taken to feed the sow properly. If she is not being properly fed, the little pigs will show it. If the pigs follow the sow around very much and pull at her teats, it is a good sign that she is not giving enough milk, and more feed should be given to stimulate the milk flow. When a sow is overfed, causing a heavy flow of milk, scouring is generally produced in the pigs. If this happens, cut down the sow's feed immediately. Give the sow 15 to 20 grains of sulphate of iron (copperas) in her slop morning and evening, and if necessary, increase the dose until results have been obtained.

Exercise is Necessary

After the sow has farrowed, it is best for her to be in the open air. Of course, if the pigs are farrowed during the winter months, care will be needed, and it may be necessary to let the pigs reach the age of two weeks before turning them out. They can, however, get considerable exercise in the piggery or in the lot with the sow, and there is often a lot adjoining a barn that is sunny and sheltered from the cold winds, where the sow and pigs may be turned for exercise. Do not allow the pigs to run out during a cold rain.

If they do not get exercise, they will get fat and lazy and the usual result is the "thumps." This is caused by the fat getting so thick around the heart and lungs that the pigs find it difficult to breathe. The best way to prevent this is to avoid overfeeding and make the young pigs take plenty of exercise.

THE CARE AND FEEDING OF HORSES

Hints For Beginners

1. Remember that the horse is an extremely timid animal, and must be handled very gently, tho firmly. Always speak to the horse when approaching him; take hold of his head-

CLASSIFIED ADS.

One Cent a Word

Small advertisements will be classified under appropriate headings at the low price of one cent a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany all orders. Each initial or number must count as one word. TRY IT HERE.

HARDY DAKOTA RED CLOVER

Grown continuously since 1904 without change of seed at Cloverlea Farm. Recleaned with most modern machinery.
Cloverlea Seed Co., : Blanchard, N. Dak.

FOR SALE. Pedigreed Airdales, 3 months old, \$15.00 each. The best all-round dogs living. For stock, sporting, or watch dogs, buy an Airdale. Lock Box 214, Hunter, N. Dak.

BARGAINS—Bargains. Send for free Magazine of Farms, Businesses, wild lands, exchanges, any kind anywhere. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

SWEET CLOVER, THE WONDERFUL drought resister. Restores soil, gives great crops hay and pasture.
Cloverlea Seed Co., : Blanchard, N. Dak.

TEACHERS WANTED for all kinds of positions. Free enrollment. Send for blanks. School officials supplied with competent teachers. Write for list of candidates. Eastern Educational Bureau, New Egypt, N. J.

We offer choice registered **POLLED DURHAM BULLS** for sale. Also one **GRADE SHORT-HORN**, coming a year old.
R. E. STRUTZ - BISMARCK, N. D.

EXPERT LITERARY SERVICE. Famous staff writers, authors and poets will write your stories, speeches, poems, plays, songs, etc. You may use as you please with copyright privileges. Young authors' work revised and rewritten. Charges reasonable. Literary advice and counsel. Folder free. Eastern Educational Bureau, Literary Dept. New Egypt, N. J.

WITH YOUR GRAIN SOW SWEET CLOVER And stop worrying about hay and pasture.
Cloverlea Seed Co., : Blanchard, N. Dak.

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL

FREE CATALOG KANSAS CITY, MO.

WANTED. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers, any time.
Envilla Stock Farm, Cogswell, N. D.

SEED CORN. A limited amount of good, high-testing, home-grown Minnesota No. 13, White Rustler, and Northwestern Dent. The best, most northern grown seed corn obtainable this season. Every bushel sampled, numbered, tested and guaranteed. Write for tests and prices. Our supply will not last long.
Johnson & Arneson, Dassel, Meeker Co., Minn.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. State cash price, full description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED: Old False Teeth. I pay \$2 to \$16 for complete or broken sets. Dr. C. A. Wright, Hartford City, Indiana.

30 DIFFERENT MAGAZINES. All late issues. Yours for only 25 cts. prepaid. Great help in teaching Satisfaction guaranteed. Eastern Bureau, New Egypt, N. J.

If you have livestock to sell, you can reach a buyer thru the ad columns of the N. D. F.

stall carefully, pat him on the neck, and draw his head slowly toward you. In tying him, be sure that the rope is not so long that he can get his leg or foot over it, as painful wounds are often caused in that way.

2. In entering a stall do not put your hand on the animal, as that might cause a vicious or stupid horse to kick, especially if you are a stranger to him; but tell him to "get over," and then step in quickly on the left of the horse.

3. In leading a horse take a firm grip of his headstall or bridle with your right hand, hold the end of the halter rope in your left hand, and keep beside him, not in front of him. If he rears or pulls back, you can let go of the headstall and hold him by the rope,—not trying to struggle with him, keeping your face turned from the animal, but stepping toward him as he goes backward. He must move slowly in going backward, and will soon tire of it.

4. Do not mount a horse equipped only with a halter; and do not attempt to ride a strange horse unless he is bridled, and there is some one with you to hold him, and lead him about at first. You may be willing to take a chance yourself; but a horse never forgets anything, and if he bolts or throws his rider once, he may do the same thing again at a critical moment. The Prince Imperial lost his life because his horse would not stand to be mounted.

5. The stomach of the horse is extremely small, and therefore he should be watered at least three or four times a day, and, if possible, should receive both hay and grain three times a day. The less work he does the more important it is to give him hay often, because a hungry, idle horse is apt to take up some bad habit such as biting, kicking, cribbing, or weaving.

6. If the horse gnaws his manger or stall it is certain that he needs salt, unless he is very hungry. Keep a lump of salt always before him, if possible.

7. Horses should be watered first and fed afterward; and, if possible, watered again an hour or two after eating their grain.

8. Never water or grain a horse that is much heated;—to do that is likely to "founder" and so ruin him.

9. Never give grain to a tired horse; let him rest for an hour or two first. Otherwise, he is very likely to have indigestion and colic. More horses die from colic than from anything else.

10. Bring your horse into the stable or camp cool and breathing easily, if possible. Nothing is worse for a

horse than a chill after being heated. But if for any reason it is necessary to halt or encamp when your horse is sweating,—then blanket him and walk him about, or put him in a sheltered spot and rub him,—according to circumstances. A horse is cold when his ears are cold. Get in the habit of feeling his ears.

11. Use the currycomb very lightly, if at all. It is apt to hurt the skin of the horse. A stiff brush is better,—and much more efficacious if the horse's coat is long. The head and legs should never be touched with the currycomb. You can clean your horse with a wisp of hay or straw vigorously used,—or even with your bare hands. At least an hour a day of hard work should be devoted to cleaning a horse. This helps the circulation, removes dead skin and dirt, and makes the horse feel right and look right. Look out for frosted bits in winter.

12. Avoid sore backs and shoulders by keeping the inside of your saddle or harness perfectly clean, and by sponging or cleaning off the saddle or harness marks. The dandruff in the horse's hair is very salt, and when this dandruff dries on the horse or on his equipment, it irritates the skin.

13. On reaching camp or stable, do not remove the saddle, unless you can at once clean and dry the hair underneath. If that cannot be done immediately, loosen the girth and leave the saddle and blanket on until the hair is dry underneath.

14. In order to avoid scratches, rub your horse's legs dry when he comes in wet or muddy. This is hard work, but it can be done. In winter, when the roads are muddy, or there is snow on the ground, put a little vaseline or grease on his pasterns and heels to shed the moisture.

SILOS AND SILAGE

"Silos and Silage" is the name of the name of the latest book issued by the Northern Pacific Railway. A copy has just reached this office, and contains much information of value to farmers.

The author, Professor Thomas Shaw, is a well known authority on soil culture and agricultural subjects and has interpolated several valuable suggestions on the handling of these products as storage. He also gives hints on the proper housing of ensilage and illustrates his work by a number of excellent farm scenes.

A copy of "Silos and Silage" may be secured by writing to L. J. Bricker, General Immigration Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway at St. Paul, Minn.

BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

Clean the stables twice each day. Use absorbents in the gutters. This goes a long way in keeping the air good.

Let the sun in thru large windows.


In the cold parts of the country, every window should have a tight board shutter to close on cold nights.

A poorly ventilated stable, full of foul odors, is always damp and chilly.

Have the doors and gates around barn wide enough to allow the biggest cow to pass thru with plenty of room to spare. Many calves are lost thru injury by crowding.

A dollar invested in lime to be made into a whitewash will change the appearance of the barn's interior.

Clean the separator night and morning and do not put the bowl together unless all parts are dry.



**WORLD'S BEST
BY ACTUAL
TEST**

In the Official Skimming Tests made by Jury of Dairy Experts at the World's Fair Exposition, the

"IOWA"


CREAM SEPARATOR, outskimmed all competing separators. These Official tests and other skimming tests made by leading Agricultural Colleges, prove that the "IOWA" Cream Separator skims closest. The "IOWA" is the only separator with the famous, patented

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the World's closest skimming device. Send for free book "FACTS"—tells results of skimming tests and shows how the "IOWA" increases cream checks by stopping your butterfat losses. Before you buy, see and try the "IOWA." Write today.

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**GET RID OF
Worms and Bots**

You can remove every one of them. We guarantee to kill and bring from the body, dead, in a very short time, all pin worms and bots, with the safe and sure remedy.

NEWVERMIFUGE

Absolutely harmless. Can be given to mares in foal before the eighth month. Horse owners write us that Newvermifuge has removed from 500 to 800 bots and worms from a single horse. An animal that is wormy can't help but be ugly and thin. If your horses are troubled with worms send us your order today. Price \$2.00 for 12 Capsules. **BALLING GUN FREE** with 4 dozen \$8.00, with 2 dozen \$5.00. Postage paid.

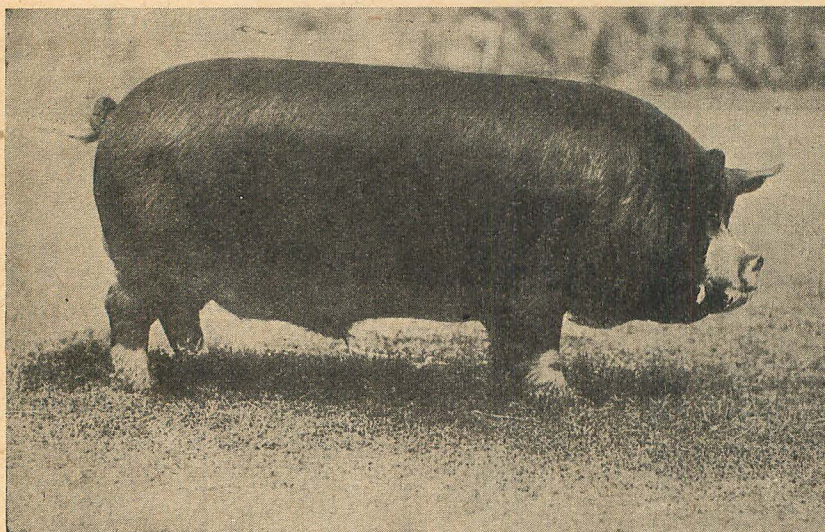
Farmer's Horse Remedy Company,
Dept. B2, 592 7th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

All dairy utensils, such as pails, cans and separator bowl, must be thoroly washed in hot water containing washing powder or salsoda and then rinsed in clean hot water.

KEEP PIGS GROWING ALL SUMMER ON PASTURE

Feed, Exercise, and Sanitation Are the Important Factors

Keep the spring pigs growing all thru the summer. It is the pig's business during this time to develop a good frame, to grow bone, muscle, and vital organs, and to lay on fat. Plenty of pasture, some grain, exercise, and good sanitary quarters are all necessary if the spring pig is to be thrifty and profitable.



A \$10,000 Berkshire Boar.

Give the spring pigs plenty of good pasturage. They should be kept on pasture as long as possible and gain the benefit of its cheap nutrients, especially mineral and protein, and its tonic and digestive qualities. But pigs on pasturage alone, even alfalfa, need some grain supplement. The amount of grain or other concentrated feed used would depend on how much pasturage is available, on the cost factor of grain or other feeds, on the age and condition of the pigs, and the time at which the farmer expects to market them. To be ready for the early fall markets, spring pigs must be fed a heavier grain ration than pigs intended for the winter market.

Less protein supplement is needed when pigs are run on leguminous pastures. Under most farm conditions the pigs will gain well on a 1 to 2 per cent grain ration. The self-feeding method makes for cheap and rapid gains. If the grain ration is

limited, the hand-feeding method is better. By feeding once a day in the early evening, pigs take greater advantage of the pasture and graze hungrily during the cool of the morning or afternoon. Plenty of fresh, clean drinking water always should be available.

Pigs on pasture usually get enough dry, well-ventilated shelter to guard against exposure to storms, and to supply shade. A concrete wallow will add to the pigs' comfort, and a layer of oil on the water will keep down lice. Clean bedding also helps to keep away lice, as will as oiled sack on a rubbing post, or sprinkling the pigs with crude oil every two weeks.

To supply mineral matter and a tonic, the following mineral mixture is good. It always should be accessible. Dissolve the copperas in hot water and sprinkle over the mixture.

Copperas, 2 lbs.	Sulphur, 4 lbs.
Slaked lime, 4 lbs.	Salt, 8 lbs.
Wood ashes, 1 bu.	Fine charcoal, 1 bu.

A NEW RECORD MADE

Recently a Berkshire boar pig sired by Epochal, the imported Berkshire boar owned by H. W. Gossard of the Gossard Breeding Estates, Martinsville, Ind., was sold to Mr. Thomas Stanton, Wheaton, Ill., for \$10,000, which is a new record price for the breed, as well as the highest price on record for a boar of any breed.

Mr. Gossard is a strong believer in the importance of the right kind of a sire, and in a recent interview, he stated:

"Believing that the Berkshire breed would be improved and strengthened by the infusion of the right strain of new blood, I instructed my English agent to scour the country and pro-

cure a boar for me that should come up to certain specifications. This was done and at no small cost. Epochal was procured in England and brought to this country, and mated with a few of the choicest English sows. As the result of this mating, I have procured and sold Epochal's Emancipator for \$10,000, the record price of any breed of hogs. Also within the short length of time that Epochal has been used in my herd, several of his sons have been sold for \$1,000 each, and a goodly number of Epochal boars have also been disposed of at prices ranging from \$100 to \$500. I consider my original investment in Epochal, even tho it was large, to have been one of the best investments I have made in my business career; and I further believe the breeders who have purchased these boar pigs at record prices, have invested their money wisely, for the influence of a good sire on any breed of livestock is incalculable, and is exceedingly difficult to measure in terms of dollars and cents, and the only foundation of any livestock herd that will last is a foundation built on the right kind of a sire, mated with females that have been carefully selected and thoro business management applied to the whole."

Later. During the last two weeks two other sons of Epochal have been sold for \$10,000 each, the purchasers being Milton R. Thomas of Douglassville, Pa., and the Anchorage Farm of Orland, Cal.

BLACKS AND WHITES

The Holstein dairy cattle are beginning to be known the world over as the best producers of dairy products. All records for production of both milk and butterfat for a day, a week, a month and a year are held by the "Black and Whites." They return the greatest net profit in the least cost.

If you donot have good dairy stock, but Holsteins. If you have Holsteins buy more. Prepare for the future. Now is the opportune time.

The Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis., O., Coburn, Mgr., will dispose of about 100 Holstein calves this spring, both sexes, all from heavy producing cows running seven-eighths to thirty-one thirty-seconds pure, at \$25.00 each, crated singly, and can be safely and cheaply shipped long distances. They shipped the past month these calves at 4 and 6 weeks of age to Alabama, Colorado, Louisiana, North Carolina, Texas, and Utah. They are now booking orders and have some ready for immediate shipments, and it will pay you to write them.—Adv.



Poultry Department



HEN VS. HOG

Reliable Poultry Journal says that in more ways than one the well-bred healthy and vigorous domestic hen is a marvel. Times without number Leghorns and other "egg breeds" have reproduced in fresh eggs their own body weight seven to ten times within a year, and the heavier weight "general purpose" breeds very often lay eggs in one year that equal four or five times their body weight, which weight is nearly twice that of the average "egg breed" pullet hen.

What other meat-producing animal can do this? The worthy hog is the hen's only rival—and there are at least six things to be said in this connection about him: First, our farmers, in response to Government appeal, are now hard at work increasing the hog production of the country as much as they can for 1918; second, hogs can not be bred in cities, in suburbs, or in many other places where fowls can be kept; third, hogs are ravenous feeders; fourth, cholera is a dreaded hog scourge; fifth, hogs do not lay eggs; sixth, the average housewife would be bothered in killing and dressing a hog for Sunday dinner.

All due credit to the hog, but the American hen (well-bred, fully domesticated and ready to eat almost any waste material that hogs will) is without an equal when it comes to the "quickest and cheapest" means of increasing our meat supply—increasing it for everybody, and that is why our Government, thru the U. S. Department of Agriculture is now telling us these truths and urging the great common public not only to be patriotic in this time of National need, of Military necessity, but to do these things in their own personal best interests.

FOREWARNED IS FORE-REPAIRED

Incubators and brooding equipment are just as much in need of careful inspection as any other implements used in the production of food. Altho the date set was somewhat late for the average incubator user, those who have not already done so should be sure to inspect the incubator first! Inspect it first, because it will be used first, before almost any other implement on the farm. And then look over the brooders and any other

equipment used in hatching and rearing chicks.

The severe winter has caused many a good farm poultry keeper to delay his or her plans about hatching chicks. The rush at the last minute will cause congestion of orders and disappointment to many because of delays in receiving any needed repair parts.

The purpose of the "big drive" for the inspection of all farm equipment is two-fold: first that every farmer may determine what broken or worn parts of his various machines and tools must be replaced, and, second, to determine what may be so nearly worn out that to repair it would be impracticable and the purchase of new machinery would be advisable.

Manufacturers are confronted with shortages of material and labor in many instances. Transportation facilities are quite disturbed and may mean delays in moving the finished products from the factories.

Mr. Wideawake will see that his equipment is complete and ready for business; he will do it now and produce his share of poultry and farm products. Tag Ender will "whittle and spit" until it is too late to do his full share and his neighbors will mark him as a slacker!

Your patriotism as well as your self-interests will prompt you to inspect your equipment.

THE SCREAMING EAGLE AND THE LAYING HEN

Uncle Sam says, "Hens must help win the war." Now, Biddy didn't raise her chicks to feed a soldier, but when duty calls, she's game. What can she do? Statistics gleaned from census reports, departmental and semi-official estimates show what she has done. From these it is easy to deduce what she is capable of doing on the laying line this year.

She is not near maximum production when she turns out 2,000,000 dozen eggs a year, equivalent to that many pounds of meat. What would that much meat look like on the hoof? Imagine 3,000,000 head of cattle, and you can come near it. That may be worth crowing over, but Biddy does not crow. Neither does she rest. Instead she devotes time to production of poultry meat weighing 2,500,000,000 pounds, equivalent to 12,500,000 squealing pigs dressing 200 pounds each.

The civil population can eat this enormous mass of food and save beef and pork to nourish the fighting men to go over the top. Meat, not talk, will help win the war. The American eagle may scream at the front, but the American hen adding to the meat supply is capable of doing a big bit in winning the fight. Why not encourage her?—Ex.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK
eggs for hatching. Every bird in my yard is healthy and vigorous. They are bred for eggs and meat and nicely barred. 26 eggs \$2.50; 100 eggs \$8.00
Caponizing tools for sale.
W. W. DAVENPORT, Velva, N. D.

Rose Comb Reds and S. C. White Leghorns. Winnings and Price List, Free.

HENRY H. HIRSCHY
Lisbon, : : North Dakota

Both Machines \$12
Freight Paid Only

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

10 Year Guarantee
Think of it! These two **UNBEATABLE** Wisconsin Machines—both for only \$12.00—freight paid east of Rockies. Don't take chances. Find out what an incubator is made of before buying. Catalog and sample of material used sent free.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

Wisconsins are made of genuine California Redwood. Incubators have double walls, air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks, self regulating. Shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamps, etc., ready to run. Biggest incubator bargain of the year. Send for our new 1918 catalog fully describing this outfit. A postal brings it by return mail.

180-Egg Incubator and Brooder both \$14.75
WISCONSIN INCUBATOR COMPANY
Box 338 Racine, Wis.

62 BREEDS, Pure-bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Hardy northern raised, vigorous, beautiful, Fowls, eggs, incubators, at low prices. America's Pioneer Poultry Farm; 24 years exp. Large fine Annual Poultry Book and Catalog Free.
F. A. NEUBERT, Box 689, Mankato, Minn.

PURE-BRED Barred Plymouth Rocks from winners at Crookston and St. Cloud. Eggs, \$5 per 100; \$1.50 per sitting; males, \$1.50 to \$2.50; females \$1 to \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Laurel Hill Farm, Westby, Montana.

White and Columbia Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, and S. C. White Leghorns
Over 30 years a breeder. Stock and eggs for sale. **MICHAEL K. BOYER, Box 27, Hammononton New Jersey.**

Quality White Rocks

Hatching Eggs and Stock in season. We have the Best. **O. A. Barton, Valley City, N. D.**

Advertise
Your Breed of Poultry
It Will Pay You

School and Home

TO RAISE A BIG CROP

By Chore Boy

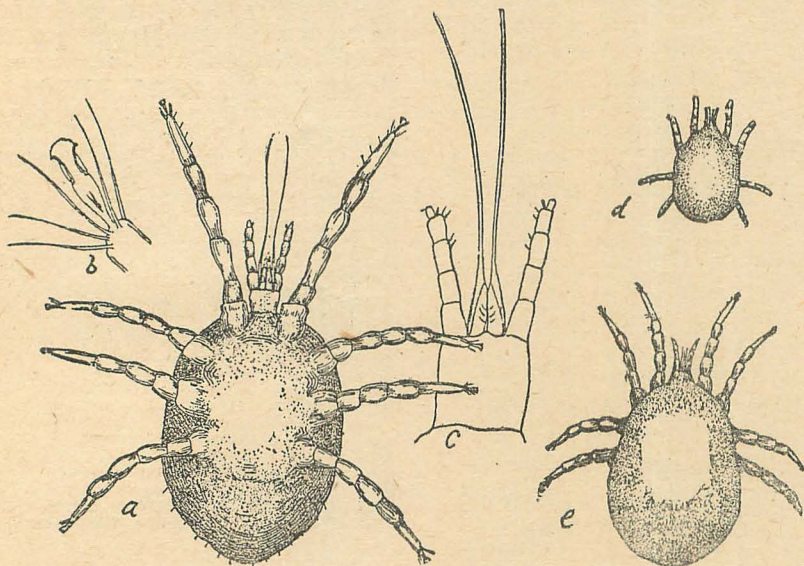
There are many things that can be done toward raising a good crop. Adverse weather conditions may upset one's plans but even under unfavorable weather conditions the well-handled crop has a big advantage.

It is of first importance to have the soil well supplied with plant food and organic matter. Manure supplies both plant food and organic matter. When this is the case the crop can withstand more dry weather. The next thing is to prepare a good seed bed. The essentials of a good seed bed are

a good deal. Soak the grain 10 minutes in a solution of one pound of formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water.

Wheat should be sown early. Late seeded wheat usually gives a much smaller yield than wheat seeded early.

In some places there may be trouble from the soil's blowing. One of the best ways to stop this is to spread strips of straw or manure across the field. Straw will be a scarce article in most places. Another way is to run the disc at intervals of three or four rods and even more effective yet is the plowing of furrows at such intervals across the field at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds.



Chicken Mites: A-adult; B-foot; C-mouth; D and E-young.

to have the soil well pulverized but well-firmed below and loose on top.

It goes without saying that good seed is needed, and it should be cleaned. Remove all weed seed and small kernels and then sow a little less than of seed less well cleaned. It must be remembered that a weed uses the same kind of plant food and moisture that the crops do. If weeds are allowed to grow the crop will be decreased by that amount.

The seed should be treated for smut. The formaldehyde treatment is easy to give and Prof. Bolley has found that even when there was no smut it increased the yield of wheat one to two bushels per acre, and when smut was present the yield may be increased a good many bushels per acre; at present prices that will mean

Chicken Mites

A look at the illustration of the chicken mite is enough to make us feel like killing them all off. This particular mite only stays on the chicken long enough to fill up with blood and then crawls onto the roost or nest and hides in cracks or under pieces of dirt till it is time to make another visit to the chicken for another feed. Keeping the chicken-house clean and well-whitewashed is a good preventative. Washing the roosts with kerosene will also kill the mites. Some of the sheep dips can be used.

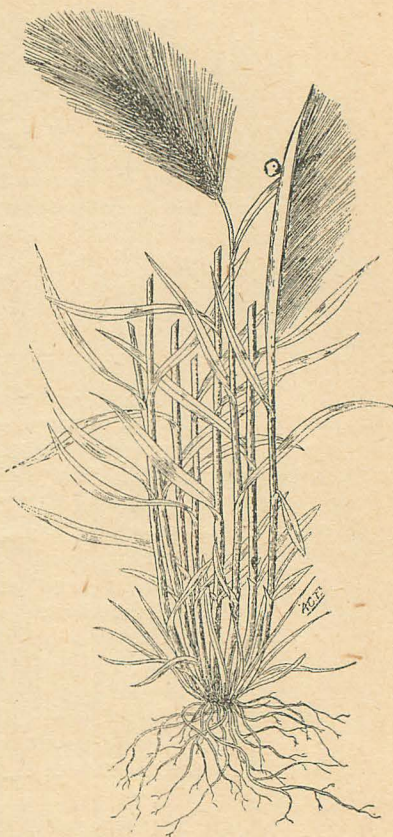
Wild Barley

Wild barley is one of the most vexing weeds. A knowledge of its habits

of growth will give a clue to methods of eradication.

The wild barley is an annual plant; that is, it has to start from seed each year and when the plant has produced seed it dies.

The wild barley grows especially



Wild Barley

well in low slightly alkaline places. It ripens its seed early, so that in making hay its seed will likely be ripe when the hay is cut. This reduces the value of the hay, as the wild barley seed have awns and the head breaks up into short-pointed sections. These pierce the lining of the mouth, causing sores that sometimes fester. When young the wild barley is readily eaten by live stock.

The methods of eradication must be to keep the plant from producing seed. The plant is easiest killed when small, so where the land can be cultivated that should be done. Grass and alfalfa fields can sometimes be gone over with the disc or spring tooth-harrow, and thus destroy the young wild barley, and at the same time improve the grass and alfalfa.

It usually grows along fences and roadsides and is invading lowland; one way is to cut and burn it where this can be done. The seed attaches itself to clothing, clings to animals, and is carried by wind, so concerted action is needed in its eradication.

BUSY WORK

**Leontina Pecinovosky, Mooreton,
North Dakota**

One of the problems of the busy rural teacher is to find enough useful busy-work for the little ones. This is especially true of a school where the school-board allows little or no money for busy work material.

This article has been prepared with the thought of giving a few suggestions to the busy teacher. I do not claim that all the ideas are new or original.

If possible have the school-board furnish a large amount of drawing paper. If not, have the pupils bring a few cents to cover the cost. Drawing paper can be used in many ways. The large sheets of drawing paper will be the most useful.

To help with number work have the little ones cut out figures from large calendars. Write the different combinations of addition and subtraction on the board and have the pupils follow this and paste the number combinations on six by four and a half inch pieces of drawing paper.

Phonic cards may be made in the same way as the number cards. If you are unable to get large letters, have the children write the phonics with colored crayon.

Take two kinds of colored paper and cut out small circles about a half-inch in diameter. Have the children paste these on drawing paper cards in different combinations to make domino cards. In order that the children may know how to do this place your domino cards along the black-board railing for them to copy.

For the little beginners trace large letters or numbers on card-board and have the children outline these with corn or pumpkin seeds.

Another plan to keep the little beginners busy is to give them colored pegs and have them make numbers with them. Place the figures on the board and have the children copy these with pegs or toothpicks at their seats.

Make colored maps out of card-board of North America, United States board of North America, United States and North Dakota. Cut these up into puzzles and have the children put them together.

I often have the first and second graders keep a word book. This booklet may be made of drawing paper for covers with a colored design. Tablet paper may be used for the inside pages. Have the pupils write the new words in these booklets.

Story-books may be made on the

same plan as the word-booklets. Have the children copy short stories in these books. The teacher may write the story on the board. Have the pupils illustrate these stories with picture cut-outs. For example, in the Three Bear Story have the children cut out Golden Locks, the bear house, trees, the three bowls, three chairs, three beds and the three bears. Have the children paste these pictures in the book with the story. Other stories which may be used in this way are: Chicken Little; Little Red Hen; Red Riding Hood, The Gingerbread Boy; The House That Jack Built; The Three Little Pigs; Little Half Chick.

In the spring have the children gather the spring flowers and press them. Paste these with strips of paper on sheets of paper and make booklets. Have the children write the name of the flower under each. Leaves of trees may be pressed and used in the same way.

After a child is able to read and write a little have him fill in blanks in sentences. Write simple short sentences on the board in which you leave out words. To the side make a list of words which they are to use to fill in the blanks.

A game which all pupils enjoy is "I Spy." I often use this game to drill on words, phonics, or number combinations. If the drill is to be on words I write the words on pieces of drawing paper or card-board. Have all the pupils go into the hall while the cards are being hidden in different parts of the room. Next let the children hunt for them and see who can find the greatest number of cards. After they have all been found have the children give the words on their cards. If they are unable to give the word they forfeit the card. The same game may be used for phonics and for drill on the fundamental operations.

To provide more busy work I often write nursery rhymes or short stories on the outside of an envelope. Then I write out the story on a sheet of paper and cut it up so that each word is separate. Have the pupils arrange these stories on their desks. Often I copy the story from the reading book and then cut up the sentences. I place these in an envelope with name of story and page of book from which it was taken. In that way the cut-up stories may be used more than once. Refer the child to a page in the book and have him arrange the words in the same way.

Have the children make a Patriotic Booklet. For this booklet have the children draw and color a flag for the cover. Inside of the booklet paste pictures of George Washington, Abra-

ham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson. Have them copy the flag salute, America, and a few patriotic poems.

The children may keep a Bird Booklet in the spring. For the cover design draw a picture of a Robin or any other well-known bird. Inside of the booklet write the names of birds and the date when each one was first seen in the Spring.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Under direction of Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator, all modifications of the fifty-fifty rule as regards wheat flour substitutes are hereby suspended. This order is effective Monday, March 11th. On and after that date one pound of the specified wheat flour substitutes must be sold with each pound of wheat flour.

"The wheat flour substitutes include hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flour, edible corn starch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour and feterita flour and meals.

"Rye flour may be used as a substitute until March 31st ONLY.

"Beginning Monday, March 11th, the fifty-fifty rule will be strictly enforced in North Dakota.

"Potatoes are no longer to be classed as a flour substitute.

"Commercial bakers, hotels, restaurants and boarding houses, who have taken out a license, are permitted to buy wheat flour for baking of bread and rolls on the basis of one pound of substitutes for every four pounds of wheat flour.

"All hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and commercial bakers not having a license must buy one pound of flour substitute with each pound of wheat flour."

Concerning the sale and serving of meats, the following rules have been adopted:

The season of surplus production of mutton and lamb raised for meat purposes in the Western States is now on and the Food Administrator authorizes you to remove, until further notice, this recommendation against the eating of mutton and lamb on Meatless Tuesday.

You are allowed to sell or to serve meats on any day excepting Tuesday and the Porkless Day (Saturday) has been discontinued and also the meatless meals. The slogan of the Food Administration, at the present time, is: "Eat More Meat and Save More Wheat."

FIT OR UNFIT

By Dr. M. N. Bunker

No better order was ever given than that the citizens of these United States should practice a "meatless and a wheatless" day. Following this plan will not only conserve food—it has a direct benefit on every individual. For many years the Americans have been recognized as meat-eaters; foreigners visiting our homes, and eating at our cafes, restaurants, and hotels have remarked about this habit of the American people, in eating heavily of meats and fine white bread. And almost universally our habit has been condemned.

But foreign condemnation has been the least of all objections. Our own physical condition generally has been the strongest possible evidence against our habit. During the last few months the War and Navy recruiting officers have turned away many hundreds of young men, just in the best years of life, who are **unfit**. They are unfit! Our boys, just growing from boyhood into manhood, are weak. There could be no greater stigma on a nation than this—Unfit!

In the early centuries national life was attained, and maintained by the physical endurance, and quality of the masses. A nation existed just so long as it practiced those habits that built strength, and health. When these habits were dropped the nation went into history—no longer a dominating force in the world's progress. There are examples—plenty of them. Greece, with her art and culture, is one of them. Rome is another. These are only two, but sufficient to prove the direct result of methods of living, on the welfare of the nation.

And our young men are unfit. They have been tested, and found lacking. What is the cause? And what is the meaning of this condition? What does it mean in connection with past history?

Answering the first question last, and the last first: This testing out of American manhood means that we are losing rather than gaining ground—and that lost ground means decay, and national decay means eventual destruction. If the young men of age for military and naval service are lacking in the qualities of endurance that are demanded for the battlefield, they are also lacking in the qualities that make good fatherhood. There is something lacking in their *physical* make-up that disqualifies them to take part in the making of a stronger rather than a weaker race of people. If this is true, and govern-

ment examiners have found it to be true, then we are indeed decaying rather than growing. We are following in the footsteps of many past peoples who have risen, flourished, and then living on the rich fruits of their progress, have sowed the seeds of destruction. How are we doing this? What is the cause of this physical faultiness?

There are many explanations. Office work which has absorbed many thousands of our young men yearly is given as an explanation. It is a point well taken. Indoor life does lessen the quality of physical development—but there is no need that it should do this. There is a fundamental lack in the building of our boys, that permits daily indoor work to lessen their physical strength. Germany has fought desperately—she has flooded new armies into the field to take the places of those destroyed by the Allies. And she has drawn from the offices a full quota of these men. But they have proved virile, lasting soldiers—because they had a foundation of physical strength in spite of their sedentary occupations. And the explanation is that as growing boys they were reared in an atmosphere, and eat of foods that developed a demand and a desire for physical development. They were strong because they laid the foundation for their strength in the foods they used daily.

This is the problem that has been presented to our people in the recent order from Washington. But not one "meatless and one wheatless day" but many of them, are needed in millions of homes. Muscle is not built out of fine flour—it is built out of the coarse parts of the grain that we have been discarding it. It is not built out of a heavy meat diet but from eggs, and fish, and vegetables,—the foods we have as a nation largely overlooked.

Sitting on a stool in a large Chicago cafe the other morning I watched the incoming crowd—every man ordered meat. In little country towns, where railroad laborers and other outdoor workers lived, I have seen the same thing—they all ordered meat; for breakfast, for dinner, and usually for supper. They ordered steaks if they could afford the cost; they ordered roasts, and bacon, and hamburgers according to their condition of their purse. But they ordered meat, and washed it down with coffee; and then filled in the corners of their stomachs with white bread—wheat bread, meat, and coffee. And it is this class of eating that has produced the **unfit**!

But it is a condition that the women of North Dakota can remedy. The

mothers of the state may take a stand that will make the boys and men of the state fit—fit for good citizenship, for splendid fatherhood, and glorious manhood. The women of the state may take a stand of loyalty not only to their country but to themselves, and their daughters, by studying the foods they use in their daily meals.

Instead of using coarse flour one day use it several each week. There are qualities in the whole grain that build muscle, and nerve tissue as nothing else will do. The drug stores are built on a foundation of non-nourishing foods, and the thousands of nervous dyspeptics all over the country are living monuments to the ill-planned system of foods that we have tolerated. Constipation, dyspepsia, eczema and other skin diseases, tuberculosis, and a thousand minor ills have been caused by the starvation of nerves and tissues which has been the result of white bread, and a proportionate lack of vegetable matter in the daily meals.

Investigation has produced the fact that meat in itself does not provide the large percentage of energy which is usually credited to its use. In point of fact a dead animal life is lacking in certain elements of healthful living. At the same time it creates conditions that are detrimental; the system becomes filled with a superfluity of waste matter which in turn requires additional effort on the part of the tissues to eliminate. This would seem to be almost as great as the amount of energy which the meat generates so that no real good is created by the flesh diet. The meat creates energy, but it also requires energy to eliminate its waste products, and the eating and elimination becomes merely a cycle—eating, creating energy, and eliminating, requiring the use of the energy created by the food.

So the question is—what will the cooks of North Dakota do concerning this "eating and drinking"? What will you make the food order be worth to you, and to your family? Will it mean stronger muscles, clearer minds, or will you obey because the order exists? This is your problem, O mothers!

SIX POINTERS ON WEEDS

1. Cultivate land in fall when possible.
2. Plant a winter crop.
3. Cultivate early in the spring.
4. Plant only pure seed.
5. Use harrow and hoe often.
6. Do not allow weeds to go to seed in fence corners, pastures and fields.

IMPROVING THE RURAL SCHOOLHOUSE

Continued from February Number

Let There Be More Light

The placement of the windows in most rural schoolhouses is very poor. The light should come to the pupils from over their left shoulders and backs. If the seats are placed as they should be, then arrangements should at once be made to have more windows placed in the proper side of the schoolhouse. These new windows will be constructed by the side of the old ones, and may be square, or rectangular, with the short dimension extending up and down. They should be placed in the wall between the ceiling and the middle line of the old windows. When the new windows are completed, the old ones on the opposite side of the schoolhouse should be closed up permanently. One or two rectangular windows may also be constructed high in the wall at the pupils' backs. All new windows should be hung at the center of the frames in such a way as to swing open by the operation of cords extending downward toward the floor within reach of the teacher and pupils. This arrangement greatly aids in ventilating the room when extra openings are needed. The window space should be not less than one-fifth of the floor space in order to provide adequate light for the pupils. The blackboard space will then extend entirely across the room on the side of the abandoned windows, and across the front of the room.

The Coat and Hat Room

If there is a vestibule, the sides of its walls may be used for placing hooks to receive the hats and coats of the children. If there is no vestibule and no coat and hat room, then a half-length board partition may be constructed across the back of the room with proper openings for entrance and exit. Clothes hooks may then be placed on the back wall and on the side of the partition next to the wall.

An Extra Room or Basement

There should be no one-room schoolhouses. An extra room is always needed for certain school exercises that cannot well be carried on in the regular school room where the pupils are seated, as, manual training, domestic science, agricultural, and similar manual instruction and practice.

In many instances this extra or manual room may be constructed at one end or side of the schoolhouse by merely building a doubled board partition between the wall and the remainder of the room. This double

board wall should have a door at the middle and a large rectangular window on either side of the door, so that the activities of the pupils occupying the room may be readily observed by the teacher from the regular seating room. Windows in the outer wall of the manual room should be placed high, or the upper half of the old windows may be left, the lower half only being closed up.

It may be advisable, in some instances, to build an extra room as an addition to the building itself. In that case the suggestions made in the paragraph above are applicable with appropriate modifications.

In case no manual room may be built on the first floor, then the construction of a basement is the last resort. Often, there should also be a basement even if an additional room is provided on the first floor. The basement should be well made, absolutely water-proof, well heated, and lighted with ground-line windows. It is advisable to place a board ceiling over the basement in order to secure double floor for the room above, thus muffling the usual noises incident to manual work.

These are a few of the most important improvements that the vast majority of the older type of rural schoolhouses need. There are others, however, that observant teachers and tactful leaders may be successful in securing for their local schools. Ask largely—your opportunity of securing a favorable answer is fifty-fifty,

WATER IN THE HOME

Pumping and carrying water is hard work and it is more work than many realize. An average family will use 100 to 200 gallons of water a day at least if it is convenient to get, as when it can be secured by simply opening a faucet. If 100 gallons a day is used and it has to be carried 70 feet it will mean traveling 202 miles each year with a pail full of water and an equal distance with an empty pail. And then most of the water has to be car-

ried out again. If this water has to be pumped it will mean lifting 146 tons of water whatever distance it has to be pumped. This is work and hard work and too often much of it is left for the women to do. Machinery can be made to pump the water and to put it into the house, so that it can be had by turning a faucet. Such water systems are being put in by many farmers and they find that it makes a great difference in the home. Such a water supply system can also be made to pump the water for the stock and to carry it wherever it is needed. Such a water system is used 365 days in the year, while many farm machines that cost a good deal more are only used two or three weeks each year.

Plants and Trees

UMBRELLA CHINA TREES

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Man Without a Country.....	.06	Lynette, and Passing of Arthur ..	.18
W. G. CROCKER, Publisher,	-	LISBON, NORTH DAKOTA	

Seasonable Receipts

Mrs. Sadie Baird, Editor

SIMPLE SUGARLESS DESSERTS

Chocolate Sauce

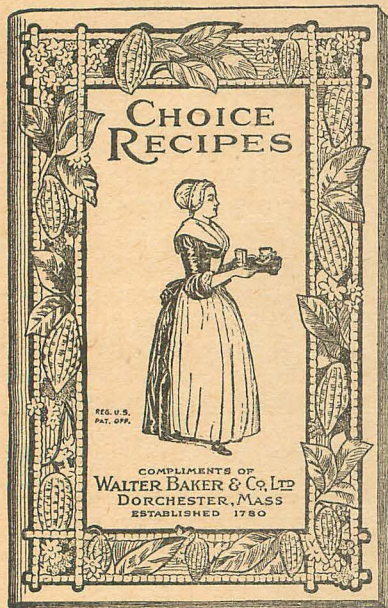
Add one square of melted chocolate to one cup of hot corn syrup. Season with vanilla.

Hot rice or hasty pudding (cornmeal mush) served with a sweet sauce makes a simple wholesome dessert. Chopped raisins or dates may be added to either but no sugar is needed. Here are a few easily made sauces:

H O N E Y

Finest quality, new crop, Clover and Basswood honey, thirty-lb. can, \$4.65; two or more cans, \$4.50 each. Sample 10 cents. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Price List free. M. V. Facey, Preston, Minn.

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and receive a copy of this little booklet, containing more than 150 recipes for the use of

BAKER'S COCOA AND CHOCOLATE

in the preparation of delicious drinks, dainty dishes and home-made candy.

Apples and Dates

Steam until tender in a covered pan and one-half quarts of sliced apples, with one-half cup of water, and the grated peel of one lemon. Add one-half cup of chopped dates. Simmer the fruits together for six minutes. Serve cold.

Fruit Sauce

To one cup of corn syrup add one-half cup chopped raisins or dates. Heat before serving.

Many other combinations will suggest themselves to the housewife which will use odds and ends of fruit juice or sauce.

Indian Pudding

Five cups milk, one-third cup cornmeal, one-half cup honey, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon ginger. Cook milk and meal in double boiler 20 minutes. Add honey, salt, and ginger. Pour into buttered pudding dish and bake two hours slowly. Serve with tart jelly or preserves.

Honey Sauce

One cup honey, one-fourth cup water, one tablespoon butter substitute, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon cinnamon, a dash of nutmeg, juice of one lemon or two tablespoons vinegar.

Boil together fifteen minutes. The juice of one orange and grated peel may be used instead of lemon and seasoning in this recipe.

Peach Souffle

One quart canned peaches, one-half cup honey or sirup, three eggs. Drain and mash thru colander one quart of canned peaches. Add one-half cup of honey or sirup and well beaten yolks. Beat thoroly, then beat whites stiff and fold carefully into the peach mixture. Turn the whole into a greased baking dish and bake in a quick oven six minutes.

RICE STEW

Wash a knuckle of beef and place in three quarts of cold water for an hour. Put it on the stove and let it gradually heat, then simmer for two hours. Any scum rising when it first begins to boil should be skimmed off. Prepare one-half cup each of chopped onions, carrots, cabbage, tomatoes, one-fourth cup of turnip, three cloves, a pinch of cayenne, black pepper and one and one-half teaspoons of salt. Add these to the simmering meat and let boil for one hour; then add a cup

of rice and a bay leaf. Boil, stirring occasionally until the rice is cooked. When the kettle is closely covered there is little need of adding water. Add boiling water if needed.

LOUISIANA RICE CORN BREAD

Rice improves either plain cornbread or corn-bread made with eggs and milk. Use it in both. Cornbread made with eggs and milk is rich in protein and makes a good meal served with a little gravy. This recipe from Louisiana is not extravagant for the housekeeper who has an abundance of eggs and milk.

Three eggs, one pint milk, one and one-half cups cold boiled rice, one and one-half cups cornmeal, two tablespoons melted fat, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon baking powder.

Beat eggs very light; add ingredients in order named; beat hard and bake in shallow greased pan in hot oven.

PILAF WITH CHICKEN

Pilaf is practically rice cooked in meat stock until the broth is absorbed. This broth or stock can be made from meat, chicken, turkey or game.

One small fat chicken, two cups rice, one stick cinnamon, salt and pepper to taste.

Boil the chicken in a small amount of water until a rich broth is formed. Strain thru a colander; add the rice to the broth, also the cinnamon and, after seasoning it to taste, cook over strong fire until all the water is evaporated.

RICE GEMS

One egg, one cup milk, one cup cold boiled rice, one cup flour or three-fourths cup of cornmeal, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon baking powder, one tablespoon of melted fat. Bake in greased hot gem pans.

CORN DODGERS

Try corn dodgers for dinner. These crisp pones will be liked with a vegetable or vegetable and meat dinner.

Pour enough boiling water over two cups of cornmeal, one teaspoon of salt, and one teaspoon of fat to make a stiff batter. When cold shape into small oblong pones and bake in a moderate oven 25 minutes. Don't allow the pones to touch. Cooking in an iron skillet insures a thick crisp crust.

INDIAN PUDDING

Four cupfuls milk (whole or skim); one-fourth cupful corn meal; three-fourths teaspoonful salt; one teaspoonful ginger; one-third cupful molasses.

Cook milk and meal in a double boiler 20 minutes; add molasses, salt, and ginger. Pour into buttered pudding dish and bake two hours in a slow oven, or use your fireless cooker. Serve with milk. This makes a good and nourishing dessert. Serves six.

RHUBARB AND FIG JAM

To five pounds of tender rhubarb, washed and cut in inch pieces, allow one pound of figs, the grated yellow rind and juice of one lemon and four pounds of sugar. Let this stand all night. The next day cook slowly for an hour, then turn into glasses. Nuts can be added if desired.

ORANGE MINT JULEP

Chop fine and rub to a pulp four sprigs of mint; add a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, and mix this with the grated rind and strained juice of one orange. Add crushed ice and enough plain or carbonated water to make one tumblerful.

Cook uncovered: Dandelions, spinach, green peas, cauliflower, cabbage and brussels sprouts.

1330 COMMONEST ENGLISH WORDS

To the "1000 Commonest English Words" prescribed by the New Course of Study I have added 330 words **not** included in the list, but words **every pupil in the Northwest** should know how to spell and use, such as **hen, farm, pig, seed, crop, wheat, tractor, granary, separator, institute, etc.**

The price of the list of 1300 words is 5 cents each or 30 cents a dozen, post paid.

W. G. Crocker, Lisbon, N. Dak.

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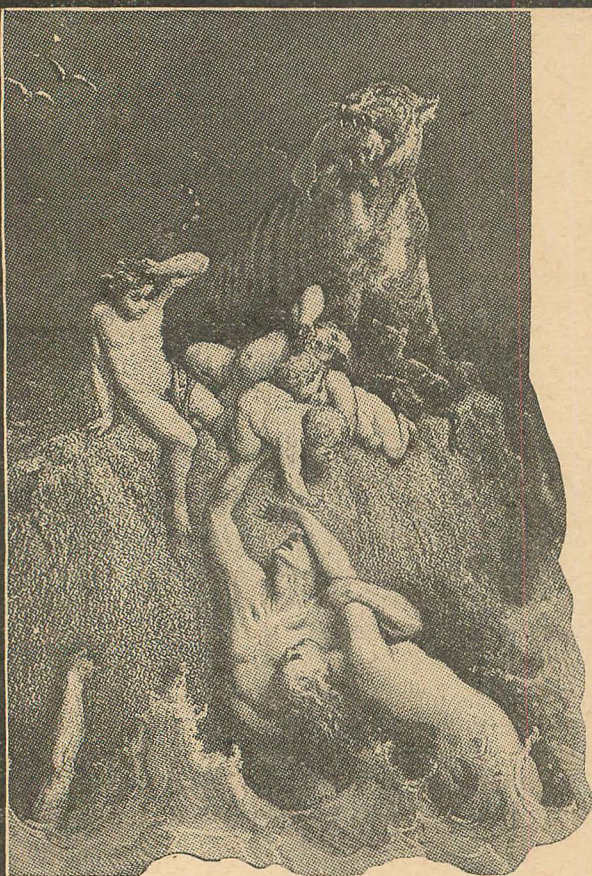
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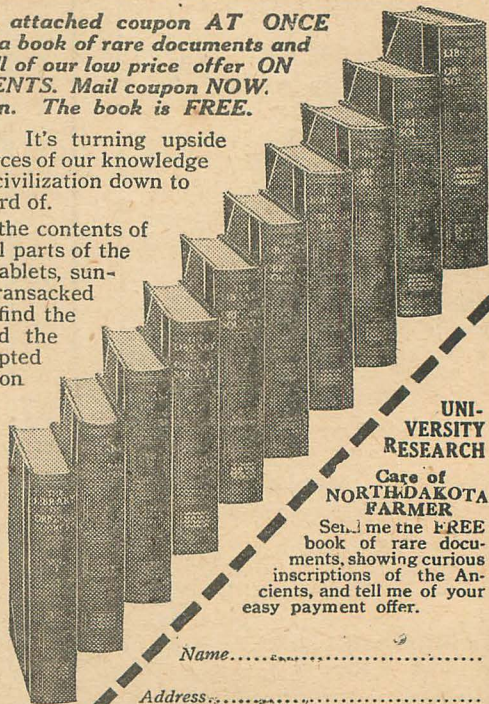
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